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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

The Powers Start for Geneva

Britain Cancels Lausanne Meet

Gen. Dawes Prepares for Relief

India Quiets on the Surface

China Sends for Marshal Wu

Austria Looks to Stratosphere

THE nations begin to move toward Geneva. Senator Claude A. Swanson and Dr. Mary E. Woolley of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference sail from New York, accompanied by military and naval advisers and women representing national organizations. A mass meeting at Madison Square Park stirs the city and is the first of many steps to be taken in keeping America's demand for arms reduction behind its delegates. Foreign Minister Zulueta starts to Geneva from Spain, the only nation whose constitution specifically renounces war. Every civilized country, declares the Minister, must collaborate in the interests of universal humanity. Today the world struggles out of nationalism toward internationalism. The arms question will soon solve if the Geneva conference begins to think and act in the terms Señor Zulueta pleads for—those of a universal humanity.

* * *

If Britain calls off the reparations conference which was to begin Jan. 25 at Lausanne. The preparatory conversations among the interested nations, says the announcement, are not yet concluded. While it is unknown whether Premier Laval has the Chamber of Deputies behind him and whether Germany is able to come to definite terms, the meeting seems premature. Meanwhile 16 bishops of the Church of England ask cancellation of reparations and war debts for an arresting reason not urged before. They say a "spirit of vengeance" prevailed at the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

* * *

If President Hoover's $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill is due to pass Congress this week. Senate and House reconcile their differences over this measure which is the keystone of the relief program. Meanwhile President Charles G. Dawes and Chairman of the Board Eugene Meyer take steps preparatory to raising the corporation's first $500,000,000 of capital. Their effort will be not only to liquefy frozen assets and stimulate business recovery in the United States, but to set a progress record—to show how nearly immediate the recovery may be.

* * *

If India reports a much improved situation. In Bombay, Calcutta and Madras business is still interfered with by picketing and the non-coöperative movement, but in the frontier province a deputation of Congressites and Red Shirts approaches the British commissioner and offers to help work the proposed reforms if allowed to hold meetings. Peshawar and the uniprovinces return to normalcy. The disobedience undertaking of the native Congress is masked rather than terminated. In a temple hoary with the dust of centuries an active printing press is discovered. The bulletins pouring from it flare the unecclesiastical slogan—Don't pay your rent!

* * *

If China stirs in unrest. Rioting spreads in Shanghai, with Japanese warships on their way. Political circles at Peiping develop intense activity in anticipation of the coming of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, once powerful leader, who has spent seven years in retirement in Buddhist monasteries. Chang Hsiao-liang, whose father was Wu's enemy, sends a special train for him and, it is believed, may join with others in endeavoring to make him the head of a coalition government. All the factions may be able to agree on the veteran through an interesting circumstance—his seven years in oblivion. China needs a certain kind of man to save it—one without enemies.

* * *

If Austria prepares to launch a new expedition into the stratosphere. Count Theodor Zichy will take off with Hans Braun, inventor, in an effort to shatter Prof. Auguste Picard's altitude record of 52,500 feet. Their balloon has a detachable gondola in which they plan to come sailing back to earth under an American parachute. They will keep in touch with the world by radio. Perhaps they will coin into inspiring stratospheric terms the ancient invitation: Come on up, the scenery's fine.

* * *

If Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Advertising Federation of America, calls for courageous and aggressive merchandising. Down-hearted manufacturers can thus save the day for themselves. Consumers have postponed purchases through fear rather than through lack of purchasing power. An important change has been taking place. Clothing is becoming threadbare, gears rattling, radios squealing without the aid of static. The 48,000,000 Americans drawing regular pay must replenish and refurbish. Good merchandising and good advertising can now make business busy. Commerce goods only to set the ball rolling; it already has its start from something with a customary name—obsolescence.

Weekly Half Holiday Planned for Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alta.

AT THE forthcoming annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, one of the questions to be discussed will be a proposal that a half holiday each week be instituted during the summer months for the tillers of the soil. This would make a radical change in the farmers' life, but the U. F. A. of Wetaskiwin, which is submitting this resolution to the conference, believes that the farmers should be given more opportunity for taking part in community events, such as business conferences, picnics, swimming parties and addresses on current events.

'Hopes High' As Delegates Go to Geneva

Dr. Woolley and Senator Swanson Get Rousing Send-Off to Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 — Colorful ceremonies in Madison Square Park and greetings from the air, continuing until the President Harding, of the United States Lines, aboard which they were passengers, disappeared beyond Quarantine, marked the departure from New York yesterday of Dr. Mary Emma Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and United States Senator Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, delegates to the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

"My hopes are very high, and I may add that I believe they will be in part realised," Dr. Woolley said. Senator Swanson declared he was "not too optimistic about the results of the conference, but most hopeful."

"If patience, persistence, zeal and activity can contribute to its success," he added, "I am sure the United States delegation will gladly make that contribution. Eleven years have been consumed in preparations for this conference, and it does seem as if the statesmanship and wisdom of mankind ought to accomplish something to relieve the world of unrest and the vast expenditure of money for armaments. Far more money is being spent today for war than in 1914. There is an impression all over the world that these great expenditures are for another world war. If this apprehension could be relieved and confidence restored, commerce and industry would revive and the depressed conditions everywhere would disappear."

The meeting at Madison Square Park was held under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Mrs. Kathleen Norris, novelist; the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner; Miss Katherine Devereux Blake; Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Mr. Eugene A. Colligan, representing the Board of Education, spoke. The meeting adopted resolutions expressing hope for the success of the conference. The league is sending three delegates with 400,000 copies of a petition demanding "total and universal disarmament," which will be presented to the meeting.

Spanish Envoy Expects Gains for Peace Cause In Geneva Discussions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 21—Señor Luis Zulueta, Foreign Minister, left for Geneva last night to attend the General Disarmament Conference on behalf of the only nation whose constitution specifically renounces war as a political instrument.

While unwilling to predict results, Señor Zulueta expects the conference will have "immense moral effect toward insuring world peace. A mere study of each country's armament is not sufficient. Every civilized country must collaborate in the interest of universal humanity."

He characterized as incorrect and unfair the view that Spain has little interest in this great problem because its armaments are below the level of countries corresponding in size. "Spain," he said, "has a double interest as affecting its national life and as a member of the international community. Spain will exert all its strength to avoid the horror of future war and help to insure peace."

The Premier, Señor Manuel Azana, who was to have gone to Geneva, has now abandoned the idea on the ground that home affairs demand his presence in Spain. Interviewed yesterday, Señor Azana denied rumors that the decree had been signed ordering dissolution of the Jesuits. He added that this is a very delicate matter, especially as it affects public order. When any such step is decided, it will be announced "without preliminary rumors," the Premier declared.

Pact With France Urged

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—M. Pierre Forgeot, former Cabinet minister, suggested today in the Chamber of Deputies that France ask the United States to come in on a pact guaranteeing mutual assistance for purposes of defense in case of aggression.

In exchange, he suggested, France might reduce its armaments by 25 per cent.

Expense Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday signed a resolution to provide $450,000 for the expenses of the American delegation.

DIET DISSOLVED IN TOKYO, VOTING DECREED FEB. 20

'Semi-Coalition' Held Likely to Give Cabinet Absolute Majority

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 21—The Emperor today dissolved the Diet, after which the general election was set for February 20. It is understood that the Seiyukai hopes to win sufficient seats in the new Diet to combine with the Adachi bloc, giving the present government an absolute majority.

The present cabinet will probably be reorganized, following the election, as a semi-coalition cabinet, Mr. Kenso Adachi being given the portfolio of Home Affairs.

However, Mr. Adachi's good relations with the Seiyukai are likely to be only temporary, as he is said to plan to gain the presidency of the Minseito when an opportunity arises, replacing Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, ex-Minister of Finance, who is the chief candidate at present.

Thus the present government is likely to continue about one year, after which Mr. Adachi hopes to gain sufficient support to head a new government.

The results of the dissolution on the course of the yen's value in New York will be interesting in view of the possibility of the Minseito winning the election, after which they would probably restore the gold standard as soon as possible and keep the exchange more or less stationary for some time.

The situation at Shanghai having become somewhat serious, an aircraft carrier, a cruiser, and four destroyers have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai forthwith. Likewise a section of the combined fleet based at Sasebo has been ordered to make ready for immediate duty, if needed.

Reports abroad that Japan is prepared to blockade Shanghai are exaggerated, such action being unlikely.

The vernacular press understands that Mr. Arita, at present Minister at Vienna, is returning shortly via Moscow and may be appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeding Mr. Matsuo Nagai, who may possibly be appointed Ambassador to Paris.

In reliable quarters it is understood that the League inquiry commission is due here before March 1, after which it will visit Shanghai and Nanking, and later Manchuria.

The War Office has announced that 300 Japanese soldiers were killed in Manchuria since September and 902 wounded.

League's Committee For Manchuria Meets To Arrange System

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 21—The committee which is to proceed immediately to Manchuria to investigate the Japanese occupation of that area

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Doak Seeks End To Smuggling Of Aliens on Borders

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Closer centralized control of the land border patrols in an effort to prevent alien smuggling and other illegal crossings is being undertaken by the immigration bureau.

William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, has directed George J. Harris, Assistant Immigration Commissioner, to go to El Paso to direct border patrol activities from the Pacific Ocean to the tip of Florida. Mr. Harris has been stationed in Washington. He will be director for the Mexican border, gulf and Florida district.

This is a new title but department officials said no new job was being created. The border patrol heretofore has been operated by supervisors.

Many changes amounting almost to a reorganization of the field service are under way but Secretary Doak declined to give out the list at this time.

One of the more important changes is the transfer of Mr. C. Arthur Palmer, district director of immigration at Spokane, Wash., to Chicago where he will have charge of a large section of the Northwest and the Canadian border. He succeeds Shirley D. Smith, who several weeks ago was sent to Salt Lake City.

Mr. Edward J. Shaughnessy, who has been an assistant at the bureau here, has been promoted to Assistant Commissioner-General to succeed Mr. Harris.

Mr. A. E. Burnett, who has been district director at Honolulu for the last eight years, will go to Los Angeles to succeed Mr. Walter E. Carr, who has been transferred to Galveston as district director. Mr. James B. Bryan, director at Galveston, has been ordered to Honolulu to succeed Mr. Carr.

GERMANY DECREES RISE IN TARIFF

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Government issued an emergency decree Tuesday raising tariff duties on exports from countries which do not adhere to the gold standard.

The decree, it was explained, was necessary to further protect German exporting industries from the severe competition of countries whose currencies are no longer backed by gold. It also provided for higher duties effective after six months, on imports from countries having no most-favored-nation tariff treaties with Germany or which permit third parties better treatment.

New York Finances Relieved; Chicago Tax Bill Offers Hope

Promise of Municipal Economy by Walker Aids Extension of $350,000,000 Credits—Legislature Rushes Bill—Chicago Outlook Improves

Tension on the finances of America's two largest cities was relieved almost simultaneously when the New York and Illinois Legislatures took steps clearing the way for needed funds.

Prompt action at Albany, made possible by partial submerging of party differences, opened $200,000,000 in credit to New York City, by authorizing the issuance of corporate stock. A promise of drastic economies in the city administration was instrumental in obtaining assurance of a further $150,000,000 credit from bankers.

Chicago likewise found its resources beginning to come back as a result of survival in the State Legislature of a bill designed to restore confidence in the taxing machinery.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—New York's financial problem for the year was partially solved yesterday when city officials obtained from a group of leading New York bankers the promise of credits amounting to $350,000,000, in return for a promise of drastic retrenchment in city spending coupled with studies to increase sources of revenue and place several city activities, which now operate at a deficit, upon a self-sustaining basis.

In the deficit class are the present subway system and the new Eighth Avenue subway which the city hopes to open before many months. At present only a portion of the vast subway construction debt is carried by returns from the operation of the underground systems—the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation—and it is seriously questioned whether the unopened subway could be operated upon a 5-cent fare.

Mayor James J. Walker, who is politically pledged to a 5-cent fare and has hitherto steadfastly refused even to consider an increased fare, said he would approach the studies to be made without prejudice.

The financing was made possible through a bill that was rushed through the Legislature last night permitting the city to issue a special offering of $200,000,000 corporate stock, maturing in from two to five years, at 6 per cent, the highest rate the city ever has paid.

An issue of $100,000,000 of this is to be made tomorrow morning for public subscription, the banking group underwriting the entire issue without profit.

In commenting upon this unusual

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

TWO-HOUR DAY IS FORECAST FOR WORKERS

Future to Overflow With Opportunity for Happiness, Furnas Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21—A future mechanized civilization, wherein the average man will maintain a higher standard of living though working but two or three hours a day, was described last night by Prof. Clifford C. Furnas, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, before the Yale chapter of Sigma Xi.

"This prediction does not mean," he said, "that all individuals are to become dull robots, mere cogs in an enormous machine. In fact, just the opposite is to be expected. True enough the average man's job of earning a living will be that of doing a routine task for some large corporation, but the job which supports him will become a relatively insignificant chore of short duration, leaving the bulk of the person's time to do as his fancy dictates."

American society, he added, is going to keep the machine because everyone "despises drudgery and welcomes any device or gadget which lessens its burdens." He noted that people have found that a far more pleasant and fuller life can be lived with machines than without them.

Sociological and economic adjustments must be made though, he pointed out, to catch up with the machine. The shortened working hours, according to his theory, would prevent overproduction and give the worker a chance to enjoy the advantages of the machanical devices.

He further advocated a system of insurance and annuities to provide security after working years, noting, however, that the responsibility cannot be left to the individual worker.

The solution of what to do with the added leisure time, he left up to education authorities, conceding that theirs would be "a tremendous task."

"The professional man," he concluded, "the artists, the great class of people who have a real enthusiasm for some task of life will never be puzzled with the problem of what to do with leisure. They will always be busy working on their research problems, their pictures or their books. Life in the future will be overflowing with the opportunity for individual accomplishment and happiness."

Artist 'Discovers' Bust of Jackson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Buried treasure still exists and, as Edgar Allan Poe once suggested, it is often buried in the most obvious places. For perhaps 66 years a bust of Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson has been in the state library, but only recently was it singled out as an authentic work of art.

It looks like a bronze, but actually it is plaster of paris, its fragility presents an open invitation to connoisseurs who can afford it to have it recast in bronze, thus insuring its preservation for posterity.

Mr. Attilio Piccirilli of New York, sculptor of the marble busts of Jefferson and Monroe in the "Hall of Presidents" at the Capitol, is credited by Dr. H. R. Mellwaine, state librarian, with the "discovery" of the Jackson bust, which was done by Frederick Volck.

On one of his trips to Richmond in connection with the unveiling of his works at the Capitol, the New Yorker visited the state library and under the guidance of Dr. Mellwaine, saw many of its exhibits.

INDIA REPORTS GAIN FOR RULE OF GOOD ORDER

Attitude of Compromise Shown by 'Red Shirts' and Congressites

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India, Jan. 21—The situation is much improved throughout India, latest reports show, with the possible exception of Bombay, where business is still interfered with by the noncoöperation movement. J. M. Sen Gupta, Bengal Nationalist, was arrested yesterday under the emergency regulations on his arrival at Bombay from England. He has attained some notoriety as advocating a renewal of noncoöperation.

In the Northwest Frontier Province a deputation covering both Congressites and Red Shirts has approached the British chief commissioner offering to help work out reforms and asking the Government to reciprocate by removing the ban upon meetings. A Peshawar dispatch states there are many indications in that district of a gradual return to normal conditions and increasing distrust of the All-India National Congress. Arrears in revenue are being paid regularly.

Only desultory noncoöperation demonstrations and picketing continue at Calcutta and Madras. The United Provinces are quiet and it is hoped the last action against subversive agitation has been taken there with seizure by the police last night of Congress printing machines discovered after prolonged search in a centuries-old temple near Allahabad, with type set for bulletins stimulating the no-rent campaign.

The Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, has summoned the first meeting of the working committee of the Round-Table Conference, and the Provincial Government has published the personnel of the franchise committees which are to coöperate.

Edison in Letter Urged Low Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—A letter written by Thomas A. Edison was made public yesterday when it was exhibited at the Philadelphia Electric Company's headquarters as part of a collection of interesting relics belonging to Miss Jeanette Marks, daughter of Mr. William D. Marks, builder and first president of the first central power station in the city.

The letter was written by Mr. Edison at Ogden Mine on April 7, 1891. It was addressed to Mr. Marks, who was his close friend. It reads as follows:

Friend Marks:

To my mind the raising of the price from ¾ to 1c per lamp hour is a bid for competition. I am a firm believer in insuring the permanency of an investment by keeping prices so low that there is no inducement to others to come in and ruin it.

There seems to be a law in commercial things as in nature. If one attempts to obtain more than the general average he is immediately punished by competition. Yours, Edison.

BEVERLEY APPOINTED PORTO RICO GOVERNOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Mr. James R. Beverley of Texas was appointed yesterday by President Hoover to be Governor of Porto Rico.

Mr. Beverley, who is Attorney-General on the island, will succeed Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, who has been promoted to the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines. The present legal chief in Porto Rico has been on the island for about seven years. He speaks Spanish fluently and was strongly recommended by Colonel Roosevelt as his successor.

SENATE TREATY POWER CALLED CLOG TO PEACE

House Should Share Function, Fleming Tells War Cure Group

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — How much public opinion can be mobilized for peace in the event of crises during the deliberations of the Disarmament Conference is the problem which the delegates to the seventh Conference on the Cause and Cure of War faced today.

This and other proposed features of the 1932 program to be submitted to the 11 national women's organizations composing the conference were discussed in group meetings of the delegates last evening and submitted today by Mrs. George B. Ford of Northampton, Mass., chief recorder of the groups.

Now that the signing of petitions to the Disarmament Conference has been finished the women were asking, "What next?" Disarmament and the World Court were included in the program as it was mapped out and there was a consideration of how to promote interorganization work in communities for peace and how to reach groups of people not now concerned with problems of peace and war.

"We need to know what to say to a gentleman who favors isolation," remarked Miss Rhoda McCulloch of New York City, who promoted discussion of the program.

The conference also has a resolution commending Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, for his note to China and Japan interpreting the Paris Pact.

Nominations

The nominating committee has proposed the reelection of those women now serving on the national board, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leaving to the committee the choice of its own officers. It is expected this will result in the choice of Mrs. Catt as chairman and Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City as administrative chairman.

"The industrialization of the Russian Five-Year Plan has achieved a marked degree of success," Prof. Calvin B. Hoover, of Duke University, told the conference, and he asserted that a study of employment does not "favor our system in comparison with that of Soviet Russia."

It is the internal economic problems of the United States and Europe which must be solved, he added, if parliamentary Government is to survive and not be replaced either by Fascism or Communism.

Peace treaties and their ratification were discussed by Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University and Dr. D. F. Fleming of Vanderbilt University.

The elimination of the two-thirds majority of the Senate required for the approval of treaties, and the ad-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

National Forests Add 547,945 Acres To Whole in 1931

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Nineteen states had their national forests enlarged by 547,945 acres during the fiscal year 1931, by reason of purchase approvals made by the National Forest Reservation Commission, according to the annual report of the commission, submitted to Congress by Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War.

All the land approved for purchase lies in the eastern, southern and north central states. Acreage approved in the fiscal year was slightly greater than had been approved in any previous year since such purchases began under the Weeks law of 1911.

From the inception of the work to the close of the fiscal year 1931, the commission has approved for purchase a net area of 4,675,020 acres. Following a long-term program adopted by the commission in 1928, progress has been made in consolidating and extending federal forest holdings at the head waters of navigable streams to regulate stream flow and prevent floods.

Names for ZRS-5 Submitted to Navy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Two dozen names have been submitted to the Navy Department for consideration in connection with the naming of the ZRS-5, sister ship of the U. S. S. Akron, which is scheduled for completion a year from today, according to Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of aeronautics.

The names submitted are for the most part those of persons, cities and states. They are as follows: "Fort Worth," "Tacoma," "Washington," "George Washington," "Spirit of the Capitol," "America," "Winston-Salem," "Miami," "Monterey," "The Hawthorne," "Palo Alto," "Baltimore," "Cleveland," "Amarillo," "Rockne," "Florida," "Edison," "The Honolulu," "The Hawaii," "St. Louis," "The Long Island," "Hartford," "Phoenix," and "Wichita."

JOBLESS DEMAND DOLE

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 21 (By U. P.)—One thousand unemployed workmen paraded through the streets of Bogota yesterday, keeping good order and avoiding a demonstration. Their purpose was to demand from the Government a dole of 50 cents a day.

Stratosphere Flight Seeks to Set Record

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

Vienna, Jan. 21

SEEKING to break the altitude record of Prof. Auguste Piccard, an Austrian inventor, Mr. Hans Braun, and Count Theodor Zichy of Hungary are completing arrangements for a stratosphere flight rising from Austria in February.

The flight is primarily for experimental purposes. The balloon will be fitted with apparatus for dispatching radio messages. The gondola is of new construction and is designed to leave the balloon during the descent and safely land by means of an American-patented parachute.

Anglo-French Unity Forced By Debt Issue

Europe Awaits American Recognition of Interplay of Reparations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Franco-British unity is, in view of the reparations question, regarded as essential. The two countries took opposite views in many respects, but the attitude of the United States, as expressed in Congress, forces them to stand together.

For the Basel Committee plainly laid down the need of giving Germany a respite. And although it went somewhat beyond its scope, it suggested that war debts, as well as reparations, will have to be adjusted to the troubled circumstances of the world.

The British considered that reparations should cease for a period of five years, and that even unconditional payments should be dropped. The French, in the preliminary conversations, favored two years, and considered that the unconditional payments should at least be nominally made, even though they went back to Germany in the form of credits, in order to keep alive the French claim.

There was common ground, however, on the problem of war debts. If reparations cease, then war debts should be suspended. This interest, which both countries equally possessed, made agreement on subsidiary matters easier.

Oppose Shifting of Burden

It was obvious that a really comprehensive settlement can hardly be effected while the American Congress declines to recognize the connection between reparations and debts. But for France and England, and for those other countries which have looked to Germany for the wherewithal to pay the United States, the situation is clear.

They could not take upon their own shoulders the war debts which have hitherto been paid by Germany. If their receipts were diminished their outgoings should be correspondingly diminished. How could this be done?

There is, of course, always the hope that the American attitude will, under the pressure of circumstances, alter. But this is regarded as scarcely probable for the present.

Again, there is always the possibility of a default, but though the French Parliament would, to say the least, be reluctant to approve of payments to the United States without payments from Germany, and although the British people feel it is unfair, when the pound has fallen, to be called upon to meet the American liabilities, such a solution would rightly be regarded as deplorable, and might have unfortunate results on world credit.

But in the contracts between the allies and the United States provision is made for a legal suspension of payments. These clauses can be invoked. It is understood, however, that they do not entirely cover the present case, and special arrangements will have to be made for their satisfactory application.

Await American Gesture

The general sentiment is that, despite the American attitude, Europe must still look to the United States for a gesture in the future which will pave the way to a revision of debts. The French newspapers remark that France can only pay pro rata to that which it receives from Germany, but if Great Britain's economic idealism constrained it to pay America irrespective of whether Germany defaults or not, France would appear in a bad light if it did not do the same.

Italy unquestionably takes the view that great changes are necessary if the crisis is to be surmounted. Germany considers that it has gone to the utmost limit of endurance, and that further sacrifices would mean chaos and precipitate a world disaster.

It is likewise urged that an international conference should not confine itself to the discussion of debts and reparations.

It should try to escape from the impasse by considering tariffs, currencies and trade in general.

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AMERICAN DEBT POLICY DISCLOSED

Points Stated to France Affect Delayed Conference on Reparations

CONGRESS OPPOSES NEW MORATORIUM

Plan of 'United Front' by Debtor Countries Viewed With Displeasure

Official announcement by the British Foreign Office of the postponement of the reparations conference, scheduled to open Monday at Lausanne, comes simultaneously with disclosure at Washington of the policy of the United States on intergovernmental debts.

This policy was summarized in five points by Secretary Stimson to the French Ambassador to Washington, M. Claudel. Briefly, the points deny a connection between reparations and debts and put any initiative on the reparations question up to the European powers.

Washington, it is apparent, has been considerably displeased by reports of a common front toward the United States by debtor countries.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — The position of the United States with reference to intergovernmental debts was summarized in five points to M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to America, last month, by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and is especially significant in view of the postponement of the Lausanne conference on reparations.

This action by the British Foreign Office brought no comment from the Department of State. The entire matter was considered to be one with which the foreign governments were entirely concerned at this time, rather than the United States.

Disclosure here yesterday of the policy on intergovernmental obligations showed definitely the concern the Washington Administration has felt over a possible European united front in a demand that debts owed to the United States be reduced in return for a cut in German reparations.

Initiative Assigned to Europe

The five points as set forth in Mr. Stimson's communication are:

1. There is no connection between war debts and reparations.
2. The European powers must take the initiative on reparations.
3. A demand for a new debt moratorium could not obtain the approval of Congress, and the Senate opposes a cancellation or reduction of the debts.
4. The United States Government would look with displeasure on the formation of a united front by the debtor nations.
5. The existing debt arrangements, having been concluded separately, can be eventually revised only by separate accords.

Mr. Stimson yesterday refused to make public the Claudel memorandum or to comment upon it, but from authoritative sources it was learned that the assertion had been made that there was no connection between debts and reparations. European powers, it was stated, must take the lead in reparations; the debt arrangements with the United States could be revised only by separate accords when occasion arises and that would not be before the expiration of the Hoover debt holiday on June 30, 1932.

The feeling that Europe might present a united front for a cut in debts owed to the United States caused the apprehension that such a move would have an adverse effect in Congress which would be difficult to overcome, and making the world economic situation worse.

This feeling was altered somewhat by press reports from London that "the British Government would not join with Europe against the United States in a concerted debt movement, since permanent good relations with this country were preferable to the temporary financial problem."

New Moratorium Questioned

Official confirmation of such attitude has not been found here, but press reports are generally accepted as reflecting the attitude of the MacDonald Government.

Chances for a new moratorium obtaining congressional approval have been considered as slight, and by political observers, as impossible. The idea that the debt funding arrangement can be revised only by separate accords has been the attitude of the American Government since the present arrangements were adopted and the debt funding commission lapsed.

Hope is now expressed that if Europe works constructively at the reparation problem and shows some measure of a conciliatory attitude at the General Disarmament Conference the congressional attitude will be modified and the debt funding agreements opened to revision.

British Continue Work In Hopes of Reaching Foundation for Accord

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The British Foreign Office announced last night that the reparations conference scheduled for Lausanne will not begin next Monday.

Postponement does not mean that the conference will not be held later, it was said in official circles today.

The Government is continuing its preliminary work and hopes the con-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

UNITED STATES OF MANCHURIA, JAPANESE PLAN

Tokyo's Program for Extending Control Outlined by Mukden Officials

This is the first of four articles explaining the Japanese program in Manchuria, as outlined to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *correspondent by Japanese military and civilian officials during a recent visit to Mukden.*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria—The view was frequently expressed in September, after the Japanese military had occupied the city of Mukden, that the army had taken matters into its own hands, and was acting contrary to the judgment and wishes of the Japanese civilian authorities. Some writers even hinted that the Japanese General Staff and the War Department were at odds over their Manchurian policy.

If this was true in September, it was certainly not true in November and December. During those months the Japanese military and civilian authorities appeared to be working in complete harmony, and to be carrying out a plan carefully prepared long in advance. After conversations with Japanese military and civilian leaders in Mukden during the first week of November, it did not require prophetic powers to set forth the program which the Japanese systematically carried out during the succeeding two months.

This program was to break up permanently the Chinese military organization constructed during the years 1912-1931 by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his son Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, which the Japanese considered a menace to the prosperity of Manchuria; to occupy the strategic cities of Manchuria with small, compact Japanese forces, intended to act as police until Chinese police forces could be organized; to set up independent local Chinese Governments in Manchuria which might eventually be consolidated into a "United States of Manchuria"; to take over and operate as a single economic unit with the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway the four Chinese railways built with Japanese loans which have never been repaid; and to consolidate and extend Japan's economic interests in Manchuria independently of the railways.

Japanese View of Situation

By the end of November, the broad details of that program had been substantially accomplished. It seems safe to predict that subsequent events in Manchuria will indicate merely an extension of that program. Japan's leaders, military and civilian, know what they want to do in Manchuria, and have proceeded as slowly as they have in deference to world opinion, and not because the Chinese have offered any serious obstacles. This series of articles will seek to interpret the Japanese program as revealed to the Monitor correspondent, directly and indirectly, by Japanese military and civilian officials in Manchuria.

There is no doubt that the Japanese have already broken up permanently the Chinese military machine in Manchuria. The cost of this machine was enormous. The two Changs and their semi-independent satellites had swollen their armies until in 1931 they had about 400,000 men under arms. The city of Mukden had become a military factory. More than 25 per cent of the population subsisted directly on the military government. The huge arsenal and trench-mortar factory supplied arms and ammunition for this organization. More than $100,000,000 gold was put into these two concerns. Clothing depots made all the army uniforms and soldiers' equipment. With the exception of airplanes, the Mukden war lords needed to buy nothing more from abroad.

The two Changs took great delight in their air force, and had bought in America and Europe more than 300 fighting planes. The weakness of this unwieldy and inefficient war machine is evidenced by the fact that the Japanese, with the use of less than 20,000 soldiers, have broken it up so easily.

Manchuria 'Needs No Army'

The Japanese brief against the Manchurian war machine may be put in a few words. In a conversation with the Monitor correspondent last November, General Honjo, commander of the Kwantung army, declared: "The Chinese in Manchuria do not need an army. They need only a police force. For this purpose, 20,000 well-trained men would probably be sufficient."

He asked, "Whom did the Manchurian war lords expect to fight? They must have known they could not face Japan or Soviet Russia. The Japanese Government has stated on several occasions that it will not permit another Chinese army to invade Manchuria." The only motive behind this war machine, it was inferred, was invasion of China proper, which the Japanese considered would be disastrous to the prosperity of Manchuria and China alike.

The Japanese present convincing evidence that this huge war machine was not used successfully as a police force. Banditry had become steadily worse in Manchuria. Regular soldiers seldom moved against the professional bandit gangs which harassed the railways and frequently looted cities and towns. During October and November, the Japanese military declared open war on the bandits, who had been reinforced by deserting Chinese soldiers, and in a few weeks, with the use of less than 20,000 Japanese soldiers, accomplished more toward breaking up these gangs than the Manchurian war lords' 400,000 men had done in the previous year.

Japanese military leaders expressed a good opinion of the Chinese soldier, if he is properly trained. They declare positively that 20,000 Chinese guards, trained correctly and paid regularly, can solve permanently the bandit problem in Manchuria. Independent military observers agree with this view.

Inukai to Dissolve Tokyo Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

and the conditions which produced the situation began its work in Geneva today preparatory to sailing for the Orient via America.

Gen. Frank R. McCoy, the American member, was not present, but the European members had a full discussion of the terms of their inquiry. They are expected to sail early in February.

While the committee met, a letter which M. Aristide Briand, as president of the League of Nations Council, wrote on Jan. 14 was published. The French statesman plainly revealed disappointment with the Japanese activities in extending occupation and military operations in Manchuria since the Council had adjourned in December. He wrote: "The conditions under which the investigating commission will begin its work are by no means such as we might justifiably have hoped for when we separated.

This clearly refers to the increased Japanese activities and the failure of the two parties to reach an armistice, and M. Briand proceeds to reinforce American insistence upon the Nine-Power Treaty and other obligations of the Asiatic powers by saying: "But in view of the solemn undertakings embodied in the two resolutions unanimously adopted by the Council, which form a definite guarantee against pursuit of any territorial aims in Manchuria, we may regard the exceptional situation as a strictly temporary one, which must in normal circumstances end as rapidly as possible."

The investigation committee today merely sketched its approach to the Manchurian problem and naturally will not begin serious deliberations until it is on the spot. But it was important to decide upon the main lines of inquiry. The meetings are expected to last another day or two.

Japanese Will Hold To Open Door, Says New Foreign Minister

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Foreign Minister, made, today, his first public pronouncement since he was installed formally in the Foreign Office.

"In recent years," he said, "the Chinese authorities, ignoring the historical fact that the present development of Manchuria is entirely due to Japanese efforts and taking advantage of our complaisance, have pursued a policy of oppression toward the Japanese and repeatedly have set at naught their treaty rights. The protests and warnings of the Japanese Government were of little avail.

"Thus the situation became more and more disquieting politically and the menace to our position increasingly grave. The Japanese patience was tried to the breaking point when the bombing incident of Sept. 18 came suddenly.

"Manchuria holds the key to peace in the Far East. This was true before the Russo-Japanese war; it is even more true at present. In the past Japan always has done everything in its power to prevent civil commotion in China from spreading to Manchuria, because we possess there important rights and interests rendering the maintenance of peace a matter of absolute necessity to Japan.

"Thanks to these untiring efforts, Manchuria has been kept free from the constant turmoil of China proper and has been converted into a land of peace and security."

What Japan desires, he said, is only "to secure peace and order in Manchuria and to make that region safe, both for Chinese and foreigners, and to open it all for economic development."

Both the United States and the League of Nations, he said, have now a much better understanding of Japan's case, thanks to the Government's "clarifying reiteration" that Tokyo has no territorial aims in the province and is standing for the policy of the open door.

Return of Wu Pei-fu Thought to Herald Government Change

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Jan. 21—Chinese political circles in Peiping have developed intense activity, anticipating the arrival of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, main bulwark of Peking in the early days of the Republic, after seven years' retirement spent chiefly in Buddhist monasteries.

Marshal Wu reached Paotowchen, terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway on Wednesday and Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang sent a special train from Peiping for the journey hither with General Futsoyi as welcoming representative.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's long journey from his Yangtse retreat, through Mongolia, has aroused some speculation that he may head an independent northern government. The northerners retain a respect for Marshal Wu which few commanders hold, and he is considered an ideal head for a coalition.

It is believed that Marshal Wu's arrival here may explain the hurried efforts of Nanking politicians to settle their differences.

Marshal Chang, alienated by Nanking's efforts to hold him solely responsible for the Manchurian retreat, is apparently willing to give Marshal Wu the necessary military support, despite the fact that his father, Marshal Chang Tso-lin waged two civil wars with Marshal Wu, finally eliminating Marshal Wu in 1925.

WASHINGTON WAR PLAN SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA Penns., Jan. 21—An original war plan drawn by George Washington at his camp near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on July 13, 1781, was sold for $1950 at an auction at the Stan V. Henkels Jr. galleries here Tuesday. The plan comprises two and a half pages. It was never put into effect because of the arrival of the Count de Grasse with a French fleet in Chesapeake Bay.

The Door's Open All Right, But—

BINGHAM SEEKS FOR EXPRESSION ON PROHIBITION

Connecticut Senator Asks for Popular Vote in States on Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—A movement to secure a popular expression of opinion on the prohibition amendment by means of state referendums was launched here in a resolution introduced by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut. The resolution contemplates a popular vote in each state, but it would have no effect on existing law.

The only objective to be gained by such a move would be an indication of popular opinion on the prohibition question. Whether the result were wet or dry, it would in no way affect the statutory position of either the Eighteenth Amendment or the national or state enforcement laws.

Drys will oppose the plan, according to Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, on the ground that there is no justification for "straw ballots," when the constitutional method is open to any legitimate antiprohibition move.

The Bingham proposal is not to be confused with a plan already adopted by the wet bloc in Congress to secure a constitutional amendment, greatly modifying the Eighteenth Amendment itself, and, under the machinery of Article 5 of the Constitution, to secure a popular expression on the subject. The wet bloc plan is termed a "referendum," but is not one in the strict sense as is the Bingham plan.

Mr. Bingham's resolution refers to various national polls which have been taken by magazines and newspapers on prohibition, stating that their value is difficult to estimate and that it would be wise as well as useful to have an accurate expression of opinion.

"There is no way to require by law a national referendum by states," Senator Bingham said. "Since the new head of the Anti-Saloon League has said that he would not oppose such a referendum by states, it seemed appropriate to me that the Senate should invite the Governors of the respective states to put the matter to the test of a popular vote."

Senator Bingham's reference to the new head of the Anti-Saloon League, the Right Rev. Dr. Ernest Richardson, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Philadelphia, was declared by Mr. McBride, however, to be founded on a misunderstanding. He explained Bishop Richardson had said he had no objection if individual states choose to hold referendums on the liquor question, but insisted the Bishop never indorsed such referendums.

FARM BOARD MEMBERS APPROVED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Senate Agriculture Committee Tuesday approved the nominations of Mr. Frank Evans of Utah, Mr. Sam H. Thompson of Illinois, and Mr. William F. Schilling of Minnesota, to the Federal Farm Board.

The names of Mr. Evans and Mr. Thompson are before the Senate for the first time, though they are serving under recess appointments. Mr. Schilling was nominated for a second term. Mr. Evans was appointed to succeed Mr. Charles C. Teague of California, and Mr. Thompson was named to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Alexander Legge of Illinois.

NEW HAVEN TERMINAL CASE APPEAL UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruled Monday that the claim of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that its rights in the Grand Central Terminal in New York should be considered in valuation proceedings, must be heard in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

In making a valuation of the railroad in 1918, the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to consider the road's claim in this particular. The company then sought a writ of mandamus from the District of Columbia Supreme Court to compel the commission, in making its final valuation, to ascertain and consider the value of the right in the passenger terminal.

Lack of Judgment Caused Slump, Coolidge Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Mr. Calvin Coolidge says "a general lack of judgment" contributed to the present economic situation.

Writing in the American Magazine, the former President discusses conditions, praises the national banking system and denounces hoarders.

"It is impossible to point out any general moral lapse, any widespread dishonesty," he says in treating the causes of the slump. "The most we can say is that there has been a general lack of judgment so widespread as to involve practically the whole country.

"We have found out that we were not so big as we thought we were. We were riding too high. We shall have to keep nearer the ground. We may not feel so elated but we shall be much safer."

"Our national banking system," he declares, "is as sound as generations of experience have been able to make it."

While absolute safety has been impossible to secure, he writes, "it is probable that the records of money deposited in properly regulated banks in this country would show over a series of years that it has been in the safest place to keep funds."

If everyone tried to draw their money, he says, all commerce would be reduced to barter and universal bankruptcy would prevail.

"Those who are engaged in hoarding currency are probably no safer as a class than those who keep their funds in the banks. They are injuring themselves and everybody else. They are in the position of not taking their part of the risks of life and are trying to make themselves safe by letting others carry their risks for them."

Uruguay Suspends Outside Financing

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 21 (By U. P.)—The Uruguayan administrative council yesterday approved the suspension of amortizations abroad for retirement of the republic's foreign debt.

At the same time the council approved authorization to the Bank of the Republic to repurchase Uruguayan bonds abroad to the extent of 20,000,000 pesos or approximately $9,000,000.

Interest on Uruguayan bonds will continue to be paid faithfully, the council emphasized, in instructing the Foreign Minister to draw up a circular for diplomatic representatives abroad explaining the Government's measures. It is understood the official explanation will say that the suspension of amortization is due to the depreciation of Uruguayan currency, which amounts to approximately 56 per cent, and to the shrinkage of gold reserves, which in the last two years have decreased from 76,000,000 pesos to 50,000,000.

Coxey's 'Money-at-Cost' Plan To Be Tried Out in Ohio City

Leader of Original 'Army of Unemployed' and Now Mayor of Massillon Proposes $200,000 Bond Issue in Small Denominations for Payment of Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASSILLON, Ohio—An experiment in the field of finance apparently will be made in this city soon under the guiding hand of none other than "General" Jacob S. Coxey, leader of the original "army of unemployed" that moved on Washington in 1894, and now Mayor of Massillon.

The experiment will be the fruition of Mr. Coxey's 38-year-old dream of "money-at-cost," but adapted to fit in with a plan to relieve Massillon unemployed.

His plan in brief is for the city to issue $200,000 worth of bonds immediately, all in small denominations, which would be used as a medium of exchange in Massillon, and which would be put into circulation as wages paid employees on public works, payment of city bills, fines and like transactions.

Mr. Coxey took office as Mayor on New Year's Day. At the first meeting of the City Council he had an ordinance introduced preparing the way for the bonds, to be submitted to a vote of the people. Inasmuch as Mr. Coxey was elected by a greater vote than the combined vote of four opponents last fall on this particular issue, it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the bill will carry.

Mr. Coxey and his friends see far-reaching consequences. They believe that not only will the plan work here, with a consequent loosening of credit and improvement in employment conditions, but that other cities, seeing its practicability, will take it up. With Congress and the President attacking frozen credits from the top and the Coxey plan at work from the bottom, prosperity's early return is foreseen.

The background for the Massillon plan is given in the "money-at-cost" plan which he proposes to the nation in the form of a bill now before Congress. It is Coxey's own bill, introduced as House Bill No. 5857 by Representative Guy E. Campbell of Pennsylvania. It is promised a hearing in the present session by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

This bill provides that any state, county, township, or district, deeming it necessary to make public improvements, employ the unemployed, finance home building or provide other specific financial needs, may deposit with the Secretary of the United States Treasury non-interest bearing bonds up to one-half the assessed value of real estate, exclusive of improvements, in the subdivision.

The secretary of the treasury must then print treasury notes to the amount of the bonds and to deliver to the subdivision 99 per cent of this money, retaining 1 per cent to cover the cost of printing and distribution. Such subdivision must levy a tax to repay 4 per cent of the notes annually, the notes being canceled when received. At the end of 25 years when the full amount has been repaid, the bonds shall be destroyed.

While Mayor Coxey hoped to place his plan before the voters at once, in a special election, state law requires that the bonds be voted upon at a regular election. The first general election will be state primaries, next May. The Mayor also is making certain changes in his program, to overcome obstacles imposed by the state laws.

This plan calls for no interest on the bonds, which would mean a great saving in taxes locally. Instead of selling bonds to private buyers the Federal Government would merely hold them as security against the notes issued.

Mayor Coxey contends that the present economic situation is caused solely by lack of an elastic money system.

"It is a breakdown of the credit system," he says. "We have been transacting business on 97 per cent credit and 3 per cent money. Why, in 1929 this country did $276,000,000,000 business, which is twice the total wealth of the country, on $600,000,000 in gold and a total of $5,000,000,000 in money. They say there is as much money in the country as ever. That's true, but there isn't as much credit. Credit is gone. When we need money to replace credit, we haven't got it.

"We must get the country on a money basis instead of a credit basis, and that's exactly what my bill will do."

Legion Plans Jobs For 1,000,000 Idle

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The American Legion's plan to provide jobs for 1,000,000 unemployed, has been assured the coöperation of hundreds of businesses and newspapers, Mr. Carl Byoir, director of organization at Legion headquarters here, says.

Following regional conferences on the plan, in which the American Federation of Labor and the Association of National Advertisers are cooperating, a nation-wide campaign for pledges from individuals who will undertake to provide emergency work for one man for six months, will be launched. An Atlantic states meeting is scheduled in Philadelphia next week and another will be held in Boston in February. The plan was first proposed at a conference in Chicago Tuesday.

"Many great corporations can well afford to increase the number of their employees by 10 per cent out of surplus," declares Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., national Legion commander.

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SENATE GROUP TOLD IT CANNOT HAVE TELEGRAMS

Stimson Refuses to Submit Communication on Oil Concession

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, today refused to submit to the Senate Finance Committee a telegram from the American Legation in Colombia, dated June 19, 1931, referring to the Barco oil concession which the committee earlier in the day had unanimously joined in requesting from him.

Mr. Stimson told the committee that Mr. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, had stated correctly the substance of the telegram in his testimony before the committee. According to the record, Mr. White said that President Olaya of Colombia declared that he had done everything Americans had asked of him, including the granting of the concession and that he believed American bankers should cease to hold up credit to his country.

"It would not be in interest of the United States in its foreign relations to publish the telegram itself," Mr. Stimson said in his letter to the committee. He added that members could examine the telegram in executive session if they desired to check the accuracy of Mr. White's testimony.

The committee's motion was passed unanimously after the committee received extracts from four telegrams from Mr. Stimson, who told the committee last Saturday that he intended to examine the files to see if there were any documents or parts of documents that could be produced in accordance with the department's policies. None of the telegrams sent mentioned the Barco concession.

A meeting of the committee has been called for next Monday to consider any answer that may be made by Mr. Stimson to its requests.

In his letter to Senator Reed Smoot (R.), Utah, chairman of the committee, transmitting the documents, Mr. Stimson declared: "I am clear that it would not be to the interests of the United States in its foreign relations, to submit further [illegible] for publication." He reiterated that he is willing for any member of the Senate committee to examine any of the correspondence pertaining to matters referred to in the committee's resolution [illegible] investigation.

"The [illegible] memoranda submitted by Mr. Stimson [illegible] as follows:

"Extract from telegram of March 16, 1931: 'The bankers, President Olaya states, say that having discovered that the revenues for first quarter of the present fiscal year are below their estimates they cannot pay over the $4,000,000; they again want him to reduce the budget. President Olaya says "this is impossible situation." The President further says no government can function if its budget is subject to revision month by month. The bankers themselves accepted Kemmerer's figures for the budget, and in any event in my opinion the increased revenues later in the year will make up for whatever they are short during this quarter.'

"Document 2 was a paraphrase of an extract of a telegram dated May 16, 1931, stating that the bankers were again insisting that President Olaya reduce the budget again since revenues for the first quarter were below estimates. 'President Olaya maintains that he cannot reduce his budget according to month-by-month receipt of revenues,' the telegram said.

"Document 4—Extract from telegram of June 19, 1931: 'At the last minute and after everything else was agreed on for advance of last $4,000,000 bankers today have made a new condition; they desire to jump interest rate on whole loan of June 30 from 7 to 8 per cent. An increase of this interest rate would now have absolutely disastrous consequences for whole current of friendly feeling now existing here for the United States. The bankers apparently still have absolutely no understanding of situation here or their own best interest.'."

American Policy On Debts Defined

(Continued from Page 1)

ference ultimately will be held and be a success, it was stated.

Newspaper commentators who supported this hope deprecated rumors that the conference was abandoned instead of postponed. The Times of London, which said it realised a permanent solution of the reparation problem is at present impossible, asked: "Is that really sufficient reason for an attitude of helplessness such as abandonment of the meeting would suggest?"

Germans Favor Meeting

The paper pointed out that Germany still is anxious that the meeting be held and, it said, "Courtesy alone seems to suggest that the invitations should not be cancelled and that Germany should be given an opportunity of saying what it has to say and that creditors and debtors in common deliberation should consider what can be done at once."

"It is the duty of European countries," The Times editorial added, "to let no opportunity pass for making headway, however small, toward a solution of the problem . . . It is worse than folly to pretend that a mere delay can bring improvement."

The News-Chronicle said the Government's hope for a meeting eventually will be shared by all who realize what it at stake. "Unless some method is speedily devised to wind up definitely and finally the reparation liabilities," it said, "Europe will drift from its present confusion to absolute catastrophe."

Philharmonics Not Cancelled

The announcement of the post-

ponement of the conference was made in a statement from the Foreign Office, which said it was "evident" the conference could not now begin next Monday, as was originally planned.

"The conferences which have been taking place between the Governments chiefly concerned with the conference are not yet concluded and it is evident the conference cannot be begun as early as next Monday, the date which had been previously arranged," said the Foreign Office note issued yesterday.

"Further conferences are now in progress and the British Government entertains the hope it may be possible to come to a satisfactory agreement as to the procedure to be adopted in the course of a few days."

Reich Refuses Substitute For Final Settlement Of Reparation Question

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—Announcement of postponement of the Lausanne reparation conference caused no surprise in German official circles but the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, informed the British Ambassador that Germany could accept no proposal for a one-year extension of the moratorium as a substitute.

Germany has taken the stand that a prolongation of the moratorium would mean an indefinite delay of efforts to reach a final settlement and would mean the acceptance of further obligations which it would be unable to carry.

Germany is understood to rely on the report of the Young plan advisory committee at Basel, which said it is unable to make further reparation payments.

Authoritative quarters said Germany could accept no commitments after June 30, when the Hoover moratorium expires. The next five months, it was stated, should suffice for the search for a final solution and it was pointed out that every day lost meant a continuation of the tension and uncertainty which, it was claimed, is a principal factor in the world crisis.

Only a final settlement can have the desired effect, is the German standpoint, and it has notified the world it cannot make further payments.

French Opinion Backs Delay of Conference

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—Postponement of the reparations conference at Lausanne was well received in press and official circles here today as Premier Laval's new Government prepared to face the Chamber of Deputies seeking a vote of confidence.

Whether the conference will be put off for a brief period or until May or June appeared to depend upon conversations between Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, and Premier Laval, which are expected to take place here Saturday, when Sir John stops on the way to the opening of the League of Nations Council session at Geneva.

In informed quarters the belief prevailed that unless the British visit otherwise [illegible] will be delayed until just before the expiration of the Hoover moratorium on June 30.

COLOMBIAN OIL CASE PRESSED BY JOHNSON

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, in a formal reply to the refusal of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to reveal that part of a telegram for the American Legation in Colombia in which the extension of credit to the Latin-American nation by New York bankers and the granting of the valuable Barco oil concession to the "Mellon interests" is said to have been linked, reiterated his view that the situation "is absurd and ridiculous."

The Senate Finance Committee, before which Mr. Johnson is making the case, will consider Mr. Stimson's refusal next Monday. Yesterday it requested Mr. Stimson to produce the full text of the telegram, dated June 19, 1931, but an immediate denial came from the Secretary of State on the ground that publication of the telegram would not be in keeping with the department's policies in conducting foreign relations.

COMPULSORY VOTING APPROVED IN PERU

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 21 (By U. P.)—Compulsory voting for men between the ages of 21 and 60 was approved yesterday as part of the new Peruvian constitution in process of adoption by the constitutional congress.

The secret ballot also was approved. Voting will be optional for men over 60. Last week the congress rejected equal suffrage for women, but women over 25 years of age will be permitted to vote in municipal elections.

LYTTON STRACHEY

INKPEN, Berkshire, Eng., Jan. 21 (AP)—Lytton Strachey, one of the most prominent biographers of his time, passed on here today.

Mr. Strachey was the author of a number of widely read biographies, including "Queen Victoria" and "Elizabeth and Essex."

It took him three years to write "Victoria," which was published in 1921, and had a large circulation. His predecessor was a collection of sketches, "Eminent Victorians." In 1928 "Elizabeth and Essex" was published and in the summer of 1931 he launched "Portraits in Miniature."

LAWRENCE MILLS BOUGHT

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Lawrence Industrial Bureau today announced that out-of-town interests had purchased the Uswoco mills of the Lawrence Industries Corporation. The concern will employ several hundred persons.

SOPER HEADS CHURCH GROUP

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21 (AP)—Dr. Edward S. Soper, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, Tuesday was elected president of the Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the convention of the Council of Church Boards of Education. Dr. Thomas Watkins of Tilton, N. H., was elected treasurer.

'Bring On Your Oats'

Acme-T. & A.

READY TO TRY NEW FEED BAG

Council Rejects Olney Nomination

Appointment of Mr. Richard Olney by Gov. Joseph B. Ely to the position of chairman of the State Board of Parole to succeed Mr. Frank A. Brooks was rejected by the Executive Council, 6 to 1, yesterday. Governor Ely nominated Mr. Olney last week for the position.

The council, following a public hearing, voted to confirm the Governor's appointment of Mr. Daniel F. McGrath of Milton as director of the newly organized State Division of Parks in the Department of Conservation. The vote was 5 to 2.

A public hearing was held on the appointment of Miss Mary E. Meehan as assistant commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries. Friends of Miss Meehan rallied to her assistance, as did backers of Miss Ethel M. Johnson, whose term has expired, to object to the confirmation. The council voted to postpone action until next week, when confirmation or rejection will be decided upon.

Perkins to Head Juvenile Court

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday appointed Mr. John Forbes Perkins as justice of the Boston Juvenile Court. The nomination will be acted upon by the Governor's Council next Wednesday.

Mr. Perkins' appointment was indorsed by Dr. William Healy, director of the Judge Baker Foundation, as well as others interested in the organization, including Representative Christian A. Herter (R.), of Boston.

Mr. Perkins has been interested in boys for a number of years. He is acquainted with the problems of the position he will fill, upon approval of the Council. The justiceship carries a salary of $5000 a year.

SOUND DECISIONS URGED IN BUSINESS

Knowledge must be substituted for guesswork in making sound decisions as to sales policy, Mr. Ralph B. Dick, president of the Barrington Associates, Inc., New York, told members of the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, the Society of Industrial Engineers and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at a meeting last night.

Selling costs apportioned to salesmen on the road, he pointed out, as well as other costs will have to be reduced this year. "Net profit, not sales volume, is the major objective of sales effort," Mr. Dick said. And control of selling activities and costs is dependent upon adequate accounting data, he declared.

Connecticut Motorists Go 2,350,000,000 Miles

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, estimated today that Connecticut motorists traveled 2,350,000,000 miles in 1931.

He based his figure on the consumption of 235,000,000 gallons of gasoline during the year, an increase of 11,750,000 gallons over 1930. The State, he reported, realised $4,700,000 from the gasoline tax.

NEW BRITAIN CUTS SALARIES

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP)—A salary cut of 10 per cent for all city employees except school-teachers was voted last night by the Common Council. The cut will take effect for one year from April 1.

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'Full Dinner Pail' For Horses Is Now Large and Roomy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The horse who eats his dinner "on the road" as it were, may now have all the comforts of a repast at "home." No more will he have to toss his feed bag over his head to get the last kernels of grain. No more will he have to sneeze and snort in the depths of the bag in order to get a breath of air.

Mr. Sidney H. Coleman, head of the American Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has sponsored a new type of feed bag for the old dobbin, which will enable him to eat his entire meal without having to shake hardly a hair of his mane.

The new bag is wide and deep and large. There is plenty of room for the horse's nose and mouth and the bottom is bagged a little so that the final layers of grain can be "tongued" into a neat pile for easy scooping and eating. Rusty, a truck horse here, who recently had his first meal from one of the new bags, will tell you that it is a great improvement over the old mode of eating on the road.

Mr. Coleman's new feeder for the horse does away with any straps around the head. Most of the bag and bucket feeders are hitched around the horse's neck and they are small, round and just large enough for his nose and mouth. The latest type feed bag is attached by means of two braces which are hitched to the wagon shafts in a position bringing the bag directly below the horse's mouth, leaving his neck free from any weight. He may go down into the feedar, eat as much as he wants and come up again without having to bring the entire bag with him.

GOVERNMENT CRISIS CONFRONTS PARAGUAY

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 21 (By U. P.)—President Gonzales struggled with a major government crisis Tuesday as Señor Rodolfo Gonzalez, Minister of Finance, and Dr. Geronimo Zubizarreta, Foreign Minister, resigned. Major Benv, Chief of Police, also resigned, and it was reported that Señor Luis Riart, Minister of War, intended to leave the Cabinet soon.

The Cabinet crisis was attributed to the nomination by the Liberal Party yesterday of Señor Eusebio Ayala as its presidential candidate in the March elections. The nomination was interpreted by the military as portending a complete change in Paraguay's policy in the Gran Chaco dispute with Bolivia.

Engineers Name Denver Leader By Mail Ballot

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Election of Mr. Herbert S. Crocker of Denver, Colo., as president of the American Society of Civil Engineers was announced yesterday at opening session of the society's seventy-ninth annual meeting. Mr. Crocker was chosen by a mail ballot of the organization's 18,000 members in all parts of the country.

The J. James R. Croes Medal was awarded to Mr. John R. Freeman, past president of the society, Providence, R. I., for his paper entitled "Flood Control on the River Po in Italy."

Mr. Samuel A. Greeley, consulting engineer, of Chicago and Mr. William D. Hatfield, superintendent of the sewage disposal plant, Decatur, Ill., received both the Thomas Fitch Rowland Prize and the Rudolph Hering Medal of the sanitary engineering division for their joint paper on "The Sewage Disposal Works of Decatur, Illinois."

Mr. George F. Schleisinger, chief engineer and managing director of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association of Washington, D. C., won the Arthur M. Wellington prize for his paper on "The Practical Utility of Highway Transport Surveys."

Mr. Floyd A. Nagler, professor of hydraulic engineering at the University of Iowa, of Iowa City, and Mr. Albion Davis, chief engineer of the Mississippi River Power Company, Keokuk, Iowa, received the Normal medal for their joint paper on "Experiments on Discharge Over Spillways and Models, Keokuk Dam."

Argentine Senate Assails President

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 21 (AP)—The first Argentine legislative session since the revolution of 1930, which convened yesterday and sat throughout the night, today launched a bitter oratorical attack on the de-facto Government of President Uriburu which has held power since the revolution.

At the same time newspapers attacked the President's new income tax decrees of yesterday, saying he had no authority to make such tax changes without legislative sanction and forecasting that the courts would hold them unconstitutional.

The session was called to ratify the recent general elections which were held with a view to turning over the helm to a regularly constituted régime.

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UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER RENEWS PLEDGE

Young Leaders in 150 Cities Are United at Chicago by Radio Hookup

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—An army of 40,000 of America's finest young business men, fired with "the hope, the enthusiasm, the idealism, the vitality and the courage to carry on," last night celebrated the twelfth anniversary of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce by renewing their pledge of civic service and rewarding 150 of their number who have already demonstrated outstanding leadership.

Junior Associations of Commerce in 150 cities from Maine to California, brought together over the air by a big radio hookup, heard Mr. George Olmsted, president of the National Chamber, speaking from Chicago, tell business and governmental leaders that "given the opportunity, those young men can play a large part in speeding us on the road to recovery." "We offer," he said, "a new man power that has learned early the lesson of coöperation and organized effort."

Following Mr. Olmstead, an address by Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was radiocast from Washington.

In each of the 150 cities a civic award medal was presented to the young man under 35 who was adjudged to have performed the most meritorious service to his community, attesting the fact that many of these young men already have become leaders of no small stature.

At the banquet of the Junior Association of Chicago, held at the Sherman Hotel, the award was made to Mr. Samuel Insull Jr., son of the public utilities head, for his contributions, both in effort and money, to civic service. In making the award to Mr. Insull, attention was focused mainly on his work this winter in heading the $10,500,000 drive of the Cook County joint emergency relief fund, although he is also president of the United Charities of Chicago, and active in a number of charitable and welfare causes.

"While it has often been said that the young man of today is the leader of tomorrow, let us not evaluate our young men in terms of tomorrow, let us view them in terms of what they can contribute to the problems of today," Mr. Olmsted said. "It is a hopeful thing that they are recognising their responsibilities, and that they are already organized in so many of our great cities, so that their assistance can be made effective. It is inspiring to visualize these groups meeting tonight in their respective cities determined to make their contribution to the welfare of the nation.

"It is prophetic in the field of international understanding and friendship that the young men of Canada are joining in this program, and that next August young men of all countries of the world will participate in our annual convention at Pasadena."

Tariffs and Debts Block Prosperity, Banker Declares

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 21—Mr. Frederick G. Goodenough, presiding here today at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of Barclays Bank Ltd., one of Britain's five chief banking institutions, said if tariffs could be reduced and war debts and reparations dealt with, the two chief causes of the present trade decline would be removed and it would be possible to look forward confidently to a period of increasing prosperity.

"There is now a much wider understanding and appreciation on the part of all the governments concerned of the issues which are involved and this understanding has undoubtedly produced much better feeling between them," he continued. "There is certainly great desire on the part of the American and French Governments to endeavor to solve problems so as to meet the situation and help to restore the world as a whole to a sound economic basis.

"I feel satisfied myself that it is the desire of the French Government to coöperate in this important matter, although they have naturally their own interests to consider. If France should see the way to make a gesture to the world as great as that contained in the Balfour note (whereby Britain undertook to ask from its debtors no more than it had to pay to its creditors) it would, in my opinion, lead the world a long way toward settlement of its economic problems."

Jan
...to wear!
Give him advantages of correct Pediforme Shoes in these good-looking brown elkskins, for example. Boys' to men's sizes, only $5.75, $6.75, $7.50.

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Mary-O Shop is offering a group of 10 dresses at $5.50, another group of 12 dresses at $8.00, and 15 dresses at $10.00 and $12.00—values to $35.00.
Sizes from 11 to 46.
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A quiet, restful overnight sail via the inland water route. Commodious steamers, warm, comfortable staterooms, reasonably priced, all with hot and cold running water. Delicious meals. Club environment. A dependable schedule.
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Special boat train with De Luxe Coaches leaves South Station every day at 6:00 p.m. Arrive New York at 7:00 a.m.
PROVIDENCE LINE
Train leaves South Station 6:00 p.m. Arrive Providence 7:00 p.m. Steamer leaves Providence 10:00 p.m. Arrive New York at 7:00 a.m.
BUY YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE
Reservations and Tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Tremont Stations, and at Principal Hotel Offices in Boston.
AUTOMOBILES CARRIED
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

SPAIN SUSPENDS DAILY OF JESUIT ORGANIZATION

Decree Expelling Order Under Constitution Expected Hourly

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 20 — El Debate, leading Roman Catholic daily here, has been suspended indefinitely for an editorial dealing with the religious question.

This issue is causing considerable excitement since the Government's decree expelling the Jesuits in accordance with provisions of the new Constitution is hourly expected and pressure is being exercised in favor of strong measures.

Meanwhile in order to prevent maneuvers no information is being given out concerning the action to be taken. Following recent disturbances in Bilbao caused by conflicts between Roman Catholics and nonsectarian groups, Left Wing extremists have appealed to the authorities under threat of trouble for immediate steps to be taken.

The Roman Catholic element at Bilbao on the other hand has placed guards at all churches and convents. A group of extremists attempted to set fire to a Bilbao church but was repelled. An attempt yesterday to burn a church at Gallarta, near Bilbao, also failed.

Recent sporadic outbreaks in other parts of Spain are attributed here to agitators whose efforts are not meeting much support. The attempt to provoke a general revolutionary strike in Valencia has been abandoned.

Cagey?
We don't blame you a bit! A fellow's got to know what he's buying, especially these days!
Never in our memory have there been so many extravagant claims for "sale" merchandise.
You know us. You know our way of doing things!
A Rogers Peet Overcoat Sale is just as it always has been—our *regular stock* radically reduced for a clean-up.
More than 7000 overcoats were included in this Sale!
The line-up started off as follows:

620 were $90.00
133 were $85.00
826 were $80.00
1539 were $75.00
533 were $70.00
911 were $65.00

$40 now!

639 were $60.00
823 were $55.00
528 were $50.00
476 were $45.00

$30 now!

Single and double breasted.
Mostly Winter weights; some Spring weights.

Suits? Yes!
Thousands that were $65 to $80—

$45 now!

Thousands that were $45 to $60—

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LETTER POSTAGE IS TO REMAIN AT TWO-CENT RATES

Democrats Refuse to Back Move for Increase in First-Class Mail

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — Democrats today virtually denied to Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, the increase which he has sought for more than two years in first-class postage rates. So long as Democrats continue in control of the House the Post Office Department will have to carry the average letter bearing only the familiar two-cent stamp.

This became apparent when Representative James M. Mead (R.) of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, declared that while the committee has as yet taken no action on the Postmaster-General's request for the higher rates, its "temper is vicelently opposed to an increase in the first-class rates."

Mr. Brown went yesterday to the House Ways and Means Committee, which is considering new tax legislation, in the hope they would consider his request under the general heading of new taxes. It is conceded that a majority of that committee might have favored the increase as a means of adding $100,000,000 to the national revenue.

The Ways and Means Committee, however, referred the question immediately to the Post Office Committee where it appears doomed to failure. This action was taken after Mr. Mead requested any matters relating to postal rates be referred to his committee. The Ways and Means Committee renounced jurisdiction in accordance with the House rules.

Mr. Mead accompanied his request with a statement declaring that the postal deficit should be wiped out rather by decreasing air and ocean mail subsidies, which he said should never have been charged against the Post Office, than by increasing the letter rates. He also suggested amendments to the postal laws which would prevent public utilities from sending out bills unsealed in order to avoid payment of the two-cent rate.

He also held there is no justification for the three-cent rate, pointing out that the normal increase in volume in the present rate would bring in more revenue than a decreased volume under the higher rate.

"The entire deficit of $98,000,000 for 1931 was due," he said, "to a business depression which decreased the volume of mail. For the 15 years preceding 1930 the annual increase in revenues averaged $30,000,000. If that increased revenue had kept up, there would have been no substantial deficit."

New York Funds Aided; Chicago Taxes Look Up

(Continued from Page 1)

procedure, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., speaking for the banking group taking the stock, said the banks had been willing to forgo a profit through patriotic impulses and to make it clear that they had no ulterior motive in forcing economies upon the city. The balance of $100,000,000 is to be sold to investors later.

In addition to coöperating in the sale of corporate stock by the city, the bankers agreed to set up a revolving fund of $150,000,000 against which the city could draw if necessary. The fund will purchase the city's revenue bills in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and as taxes are collected, the bills will be taken up. The rate of interest was not fixed, but it is believed it, too, will be 6 per cent.

Chicago Tax Reform Affords Needed Relief To Empty Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 — Penniless Chicago finally got help from the State Legislature last night. Its relief program then cleared its first and highest hurdle. The bill designed to restore confidence in the taxing machinery here survived its opposition.

The two principal taxing boards of Cook County are wiped out by the measure. These posts have come to be among the most important political jobs in Chicago. Two of their holders were prominent candidates for mayor.

Voting politicians of the first order out of office proved to be such a big assignment that the Legislature balked on it for two months. In the meantime Chicago's taxes moved so decisively toward chaos that tax reform could not be averted.

In the demoralization of taxes, it was declared that nothing could be done to restore confidence and credit, and cause taxes to come in normally again, until a new tax administration was established.

The State Senate voted the change 48 to 1, but the House killed it last week. Picking it up again, the House reversed itself yesterday, voting 115 to 30 for the measure. It replaces the present boards with a single one. The Senate has to repass the bill and the Governor to sign, but these steps are regarded as certain.

Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago, who led the drive at the capital to get the bill through, pointed out that this single bill is not sufficient to help Chicago out, but that other measures, which companion with it are vital to Chicago's relief.

Bill for $200,000,000 New York Stock Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21—Acting with unprecedented speed, the Legislature last night passed a bill to relieve New York City's financial crisis, permitting the issuance of $200,000,000 of special corporate stock notes which may run five years.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt left a dinner he was attending and signed the bill in an automobile outside the Ten Eyck Hotel just before midnight.

Complete coöperation by the Republican legislative leaders, who directed the recall of members leaving Albany for the week-end, made the enactment possible. Senator George R. Fearon and Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies, the Republican leaders, joined in asking for unanimous passage of the bill.

Senator John J. Dunnigan and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, Democratic leaders, sponsored the bill, which was brought to Albany by Mr. Charles W. Berry, New York City comptroller, and Mr. Charles F. Karrigan, assistant to Mayor James J. Walker.

Senator Fearon issued a statement that New York City's credit "is not in the slightest degree impaired either by whatever waste and extravagance there may have been in the management of its affairs or by economic conditions which have so adversely affected the collection of taxes elsewhere."

Mexican Cabinet Reorganized With New Members

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Mexican capital awoke today after a week of insistent rumors to find a reorganized Cabinet in power—a Cabinet containing four new members and four carry-overs from the old Administration.

The four members who dropped out were Señor Montes de Oca, Finance Minister; Señor Genaro Estrada, Foreign Minister; Señor Gustavo P. Serrano, Minister of Communications, and Señor Aaron Saenz, Minister of Industry.

Señor Estrada was appointed Ambassador to Spain and Mexican representative at the League of Nations.

The replacements were: Señor Alberto J. Pani, former Ambassador to Spain, who becomes Finance Minister; Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, who moves up from an undersecretaryship to become Minister of Industry; Gen. Miguel M. Acosta, who becomes Minister of Communications, and Gen. Juan José Rios, who replaces Señor Manuel C. Tellez as Minister of the Interior. Señor Tellez, former Ambassador to Washington, was transferred from the Interior Ministry to the post of Foreign Minister.

It was the second Cabinet turnover in four months. The reason for the change was not announced by President Ortiz Rubio, although it was generally understood to have been due to some discontent that developed from passage of the recent clergy restriction law, and a dispute over antireëlection laws.

New Jersey Swept By Tax Cut Demand On Governor's Lead

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21 (AP)—A wave of demands for tax reduction and slashing of municipal budgets swept New Jersey yesterday, as Gov. A. Harry Moore insisted that politicians step aside and allow the return of $16,500,000 in state money to local governments.

Mass meetings were held from one end of the State to the other. In some cities crowds of protestors stormed meetings of their officials to raise their voices against increasing the cost of running the municipalities.

Budget hearings in Trenton approached the point of disorder, as angry taxpayers argued against increasing municipal expenses. Drastic reductions have been made already in many of the budgets, more than $68,000 having been slashed from the budgets of five comparatively small South Jersey communities.

In 12 other cities and towns in that section, demands were being pressed for a cut in public officials' salaries and a slash in the tax rate.

In some places school-teachers have agreed to forgo mandatory increases in salaries. In other towns, teachers, firemen and policemen have been asked to accept voluntary cuts in salaries fixed by law.

Governor Moore called for an "armistice in politics" in order that his plan of returning state funds to local communities might be effected.

His scheme is that all public improvements, including road building, be suspended for two years, and that the money usually spent on these items, money that comes from gasoline and motor vehicle taxes, be sent back to the municipalities.

Paderewski to Give Concerts for Idle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Vice-President Curtis has formed a committee to express to Mr. Ignace Paderewski official appreciation of his offer for a series of five concerts for the benefit of America's unemployed.

The concerts, the full benefits of which will be contributed to the Red Cross for unemployment relief, will begin in Washington Jan. 25. Subsequent concerts, the dates of which have not been arranged, will be held in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and one other city not yet chosen.

INDIAN ARTS MUSEUM OPENS IN MONTCLAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 21—A $100,000 wing devoted to the arts and crafts of the American Indian was opened to the public at the Montclair Art Museum recently. The wing was donated by Mrs. Henry Lang in memory of her mother, Mrs. Jasper R. Rand. The gift was accompanied by a permanent exhibit of Mrs. Lang's collection of American Indian material gathered during her trips to the West.

More than 400 woven baskets are included in the collection, besides wood and ivory carvings, a totem pole, pottery, beadwork and blankets. The material is contributed chiefly from the north Pacific coast, California, the Southwest, and the plains.

In Which Direction Is This Ship Flying?

THE NEW FOCKE-WULFE AIRPLANE SAILING OVER ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE ©L.-N. A.

If You Think This German Craft Is Headed Left, You Are Mistaken. It Is Going Toward the Right, Wearing Its "Tail" Ahead. Greater Safety Is the Reason for This Design.

Tails, Fore 'n' Aft, and Ceilings

The Brevity of Novelty—American Speed For Europe—How High Can We Fly Today?

By VOLNEY D. HURD

WHEN the windmill-like autogiro first made its appearance, people indifferent to ordinary airplanes stopped and gazed at it in wonder. Although only a few were in use, their appearance at different places soon made them familiar objects.

Continuous flying by the Focke-Wulfe tail-first airplane over England has produced a similar result. Odd-looking craft as it is, resembling nothing so much as a wild duck with its neck stretched well forward, winging its way through the skies, it attracts attention. It also invariably brings forth the question, why the tail in front? This is, of course, a safety device, the front wing area preventing the ship from going into tailspins.

The tail-first plane is meeting considerable competition from the tailless plane, which seems to achieve most of the results of the Focke-Wulfe design without as radical a change in appearance, and radical changes are much harder to put over than more conservative designs.

Faster Swiss Air Routes

Europe has built up highly efficient and extremely busy air services. The average speed of planes on these services has run from 100 to 125 miles an hour. This was also the case in the United States until a year ago when high-speed Lockheed planes, with a cruising speed of 185 miles an hour and a top speed of 225 miles an hour, were put in for special high-speed passenger service.

So successful have these express lines been in the United States that Swiss Air Traffic, Ltd., of Zurich announces the purchase of two of this type of ship for use on the Zurich-Vienna route as well as to expedite the transatlantic mails from Cherbourg to Basel and other interior points. These ships have seats for four passengers. In lieu of the usual accommodations for two more passengers, a larger compartment for mail and express packages is provided. A single 575-horsepower engine is used.

Accélérodrome Proposed

Results of high-speed aviation testing have made the price of progress rather high at times. M. Louis Blériot, the great French pioneer, first to cross the English Channel in an airplane, proposes a solution for this problem. He plans to build what he would call an "accélérodrome" which would consist of a circular, single rail, elevated track measuring 3000 meters from one side of the circle to the other. On this would run wheels attached to arms extending at right angles on the outside of the track. To these an airplane could be fastened and then when it was opened up, it would be kept on a determined controllable course.

Such a device, while seeming to have merit, would involve such an expense in structure that its financing is likely to meet obstacles. It still would not give true flight performance characteristics of high-speed planes, so that its data would be limited in scope. It does stimulate the imagination, however.

Ceiling-Finding for Flying

Balloons are the playthings of children. Yet several times every day a man may be seen seriously launching a balloon in the air at Poplar Bluffs, Mo. These balloons are 2½ feet in diameter. Lead soundings are taken by boats to determine the depths of water. These balloons determine the heigh of the ceiling for airplanes.

A "ceiling" for an airplane is the highest point to which it can fly. In bad weather if the clouds come down so that an airplane cannot go above 5000 feet without getting into them, the ceiling for that day is said to be 5000 feet.

These "ceiling-finding" balloons have a fixed rate of ascent. Therefore the man who launches them need only observe them until they disappear out of sight, then by taking the time it took for them to rise from the ground to the disappearing point, the height of the ceiling can be determined. If they are seen for five minutes, the ceiling is 1900 feet, for eight minutes, 3000 feet.

Due to the mountainous character of the country at this point if the ceiling gets less than 500 feet there is danger of crashing into hillsides.

Thus airplanes detour to the right or left under such conditions. On days when the balloon disappears in one minute the airplanes approaching Poplar Bluffs will be sure to detour either right or left, for the one minute means a 480-foot ceiling—below the danger line.

Chemistry Prize Given to Conant

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Award of the William H. Nichols Medal in Chemistry to Prof. James Bryant Conant of Harvard University was announced today by the New York section of the American Chemical Society.

This is the second medal to be awarded to Dr. Conant this year, the previous one having been the Chandler Medal of Columbia University. The Nichols Medal is for original work during the past year. Dr. Conant's recent outstanding work has been in chlorophyll, the green coloring substance of plants. Chlorophyll is called popularly, the world's first synthetic factory.

By chemical powers not yet understood, it enabled plants to transform sunshine into sugars, starches and other foods. The chlorophyll work is the basis of all the products of plants that are useful to man. Chlorophyll was the original maker of coal, the plant chemicals which during processes of decay and pressure were transformed into present-day fuels.

Chicken Raising Hobby Of Chicago Opera Star

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 21 (AP)—Signor Tito Schipa, who raises chickens in Rome and is a favorite tenor in the Chicago Civic Opera is going to bring up his Italian flock on American equipment.

The singer came here with Signor Frank Cafaglo, manager of Signor Schipa's $100,000 chicken ranch near Rome, to purchase apparatus. He said he is investing 1,000,000 lire in the ranch equipment to make life pleasant for 100,000 pullets. He expects eventually to market 100,000 eggs a day for the consumption of his homeland.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED

SANTO DOMINGO, D. R., Jan. 21 (By U. P.)—The new French Minister, M. Ferdinand Wiest, presented his credentials to President Trujillo yesterday.

Einstein Urges Peace Guarantees

WHITTIER, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, whose thoughts are largely occupied with the outer reaches of the universe, also does a bit of thinking about the world on which he lives.

Addressing a gathering in the local high school auditorium last night, Dr. Einstein spoke briefly in German on the coming disarmament conference.

"The goal is not to be reached through promotion of disarmament alone," he said. "The nations must have guarantees against outside attack. The nations must also obligate themselves to meet economically, or even with force, the disturber of peace who does not appeal to the court of arbitration or does not abide by its decision.

"The goal can, therefore, only be reached when the nations abandon in part their sovereignty in favor of the safety of the whole."

New Mineral Identified By Professor at Stanford

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—Prof. A. F. Rogers of the mineralogy department of Stanford University has identified a new mineral which he calls Sanbornite. He said it is a barium silicate never found before.

The new mineral was named after Mr. Frank Sanborn of the California Bureau of Mines. It is a lump of ore picked up in Mariposa County.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Linwood B. Young, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Hans Hachten, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Marion Fischer, Rye, N. Y.
Charles W. Fischer, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. G. H. Safford, New York, N. Y.
O. H. Safford, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara M. Hanson, New Rochelle, N. Y.

FRANCE RECALLS GOLD TO VAULTS FROM AMERICA

Move Casts No Aspersion on Dollar—Policy Termed General

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The Bank of France has decided that it wants back in its own vaults $125,000,000 in gold held for it by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; it was learned yesterday.

Officials of the Reserve Bank said that $12,269,000 was shipped to Paris last week; that another shipment of like amount would be sent today aboard the President Harding of the United States Lines, and that a third consignment would go aboard the Europa, of the North German Lloyd, on Friday. Other shipments would follow as quickly as shipping facilities could be booked, it was added.

All of this gold was earmarked for the account of the Bank of France and consequently did not enter into the statement of the monetary stocks of this country, which last Wednesday amounted to $4,457,000,000. Instead, the French gold was carried on the statement of the Bank of France, just as though it were already in Europe. It was added, moreover, that both France and the United States were "too anxious to maintain the gold standard for officials of the Bank of France to do anything that would affect the standing of the American dollar.

In the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank here there also is about $125,000,000 in gold earmarked for the National Bank of Belgium and additional gold earmarked for foreign account to bring the total up to a little less than $400,000,000. All of this could be spared without its effect being seriously felt here.

Much comment has followed the movements of French gold in relation to the diplomatic moves made by the French Government, and it is surmised here that there may be some relation between the gold now being shipped to Paris and France's position in the general European scheme of things.

Last year France scored an outstanding diplomatic success through its manipulation of credits in connection with the Austro-German customs union. Through withdrawals of credit in Austria and the extension of credits to French allies in the territory of the one-time central powers, France was able to check the efforts toward coöperation between Germany and Austria. Through a loan of $25,000,000 to Hungary in August last year, that country was induced to abandon a campaign for revision of the Versailles Treaty.

Total dollar balances of the Bank of France were estimated last fall at around $800,000,000, but have been reduced gradually to somewhere between $450,000,000 and $400,000,000, it is believed. There is a belief among bankers that the Bank of France intends gradually to reduce the volume of its foreign balances.

Senate Treaty Power Called Clog to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

mission of the House of Representatives to the scrutiny of our international compacts, was proposed by Dr. Fleming, who is the author of two books dealing with the Senate and treaties.

Dr. Fleming took the position that the Senate's handling of treaties for the last 30 years had justified a change in procedure. Leading treaties for the advancement of peace have failed, he contended, in the Administration of every President since Benjamin Harrison left office in 1893.

First, it was the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty of 1897, backed by both Cleveland and McKinley; then the Hay arbitration treaties, dropped by Roosevelt after Senate amendment in 1904. Soon after, in 1911, President Taft had abandoned a new series of arbitration treaties, after they had been emasculated in the Senate.

The failure of the Senate to approve the League of Nations covenant, and later the World Court was, therefore, only the logical climax in the Senate's record of obstruction.

The present position of senatorial objectors to treaties Dr. Fleming called impregnable. Buttressed by their long terms and election from one-party states, few of them could be held accountable at the polls. The members of the House, he said, are closer to the people, not so legalistic, and not so likely to assume Olympian attitudes. The House, moreover, is often called upon to vote appropriations to make treaties effective.

Since treaties are law, both houses have a basic right to consider them, he averred. It is true that when the House is controlled by the opposite party there might be a blocking of action, but that was held to be a smaller risk than the standing probability of the defeat of treaties by Senate minorities.

Eastman Backs Federal Scheme Of Rail Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—A plea to relieve the railroads of the United States from the obligation to pay more than $300,000,000 to the Government for excess earnings during the past decade was made yesterday before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was the witness who appeared as the friend of the railroads. Continuing testimony begun yesterday on proposed changes in the Interstate Commerce Act, he favored both repeal of the recapture clause of the act, under which the excess earnings are due the Government, and establishment of a more flexible rule of railroad rate making.

Through removal of the recapture clause the railroads would be allowed to retain any earnings in excess of the maximum of 6 per cent now allowed on the value of their property investments. Under the present law half of such excess earnings is subject to recapture by the Government.

Mr. Eastman said the total of such sums invoked might be as high as $379,360,194 for the period from 1920 to 1930 but that it could not be accurately estimated. Up to Dec. 7, 1931, $13,277,506 of the total due had been deposited in the general railroad contingent fund.

Mr. Eastman proposes to relieve the railroads not only from the liability to be called on for payment of the remainder but also to make the repeal retroactive in order to enable restoration to the railroads of sums already deposited.

He based his appeal on the declaration that revival of railroad credit is likely to lag behind general business revival and that it will be a long time before the railroads will again be in a position to make payments on excess earnings.

Engineers Favor An Administration Of Public Works

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Many of the nation's engineers, acting under the leadership of the American Engineering Council, will suport legislation to set up an Administration of Public Works in accordance with President Hoover's recommendations to Congress, it was announced by Mr. William S. Lee, president of the council, today.

The council will work for the enactment by the present Congress of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative John J. Cochran (D.) of Missouri, "to accelerate public construction in periods of business depression through the creation of an Administration of Public Works and to provide for a more effective coordination and correlation of the public works functions of the Government."

Numerous amendments to the Cochran measure will be urged upon Congress by the engineers. Passage of this legislation, it was asserted, would bring about considerable economies in federal administration and help to balance the budget. Many millions of dollars would be saved annually, the engineers declared, if the public works proposal becomes a law.

Mississippi Levee Fabric Progresses

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 21 (AP)—A powerful levee system will be depended upon by United States engineers to hold the Mississippi River in check this season.

In the Memphis engineering district alone, 197 miles of new and improved levees have been built in the three years in which the adopted plan of flood control has been under way, figures in the possession of Maj. Brehon B. Somervell, district engineer, show.

The Memphis district, generally speaking, extends from Cairo on the north to the Coahoma-Bolivar County line in Mississippi, on the south. Engineers believe the levee system will hold more water than was carried by the Mississippi in its record rampage of 1927.

SHORT SALES ACTION UNDER WAY IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—A group of House members Monday opened their campaign for the abolishment of short selling on cotton and grain exchanges with criticism of the Grain Futures Act.

Before the House Agriculture Committee the chairman, Representative Martin Jones (D.) of Texas, said the grain futures administration "has been of no benefit whatever." Representative O. H. Cross (D.) of Texas added that "the grain law has been absolutely worthless" and Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, said he was convinced the exchanges should be controlled and regulated by the Government.

PARTY FACTIONS JOIN TO RESTRICT TARIFF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Senate Democrats and Republican independents renewed an old tariff alliance today to defeat a move they thought would lead to higher duties.

By a 43 to 32 vote, they recalled an order adopted yesterday directing the tariff commission to inquire into the results on American trade of lower production costs in foreign countries under their debased currency standards.

Congress Again Takes Up $2,000,000,000 Relief Bill

Conferees Unanimously Report Agreement on Controverted Points and Speedy Enactment of Measure to Stem Tide of Deflation Is Expected

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — By unanimous agreement of Senate and House conferees, the bill forming the Hoover $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation was reported out last night and came to the two houses today.

The bill must now wait over a day, unless such procedure is waived, for final approval of the conferees' work. When this is given the major financial agency of the Hoover reconstruction program, with Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes at its head, will go into immediate operation to stem the tide of business deflation. Appointment of four additional directors of the corporation by the President will be made shortly after Congressional enactment, the White House stated today.

The conferees of the Senate and House produced a composite bill from the respective measures passed by the two branches of the legislature. Most important in the changes was the adoption of that portion of the Senate bill barring the bonds of the new corporation from discount by the Federal Reserve System.

A possible hitch in the speedy enactment of the measure was seen in the acceptance by the Senate conferees of the important rider by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama for direct aid to needy farmers. Some confusion existed over the extent to which the Senators had given way on this point. Mr. Steagall claimed that the article included was exactly the same as that which was ruled out originally in the House by a point of order from Representative Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts.

The rider provides that $50,000,000 of the $500,000,000 subscribed to the corporation's capital by the Government shall be allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture to expend in making loans to farmers where an emergency exists that prevents such farmers from getting loans for crop production in 1932. The section provides further that preference in such loans shall be given to farmers who suffered from crop failures in 1931.

The matter in dispute is not over the earmarking of $50,000,000 of the $500,000,000 to be subscribed by the Government, but over whether a further 10 per cent of all additional money to be subscribed by the public up to a maximum of $1,500,000,000 must be earmarked for aid to farmers, under the language of the bill as adopted. Mr. Steagall last night insisted that a possible $200,000,000 might be appropriated. Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut, co-author of the bill, denied that the language of the provision warranted this conclusion.

Lent But Not Spent

While this matter appeared to require further clarification in Congress it was stated in other quarters that in any case the Secretary of Agriculture is given large discretion in the subject and will presumably use it against extension of such direct aid since the Hoover policy has been to oppose such grants.

Explaining the purpose of the bill Senator Walcott stated that the money for the corporation will be loaned and "none of it will be spent."

"It will be loaned," he said, "to financial institutions and the railroads for the purpose of lifting their unliquid collateral and substituting cash therefor, in order to aid in financing agriculture, commerce and industry, and to facilitate the exportation of agricultural and other products.

"The institutions that may be relieved by this corporation are federal and state banks; savings banks; trust companies; building and loan associations; insurance companies; mortgage loan companies; credit investment companies; federal land banks; joint stock land banks; federal intermediate credit banks; agricultural credit corporations and livestock credit corporations organized under the laws of the United States.

"The corporation is also authorized to make loans secured by the assets of any bank that is closed or in process of liquidation, to aid in the reorganization of such banks upon application of the receiver or liquidating agent; and any receiver of any national bank is authorized to contract for such loans and to pledge any assets of such banks for the same."

Mr. Walcott explained that not more than $200,000,000 shall be used for the relief of the closed banks. This limitation of aid to closed banks he said was imposed because it was desired to give immediate relief in some instances, while waiting for the separate bill in preparation by the Glass subcommittee, to aid depositors of closed banks on a broader basis.

"This is a lending company and not a spending company," Mr. Walcott said, "and it is believed that with careful operation all moneys will be returned to the United States in a comparatively short time. The life of the corporation is 10 years, and loans may be made for only one year, with extension under some circumstances for two years."

No corporation asking for loans, he continued, may receive more than $100,000,000 or 10 per cent of the aggregate resources of the corporation.

Aid for Railroads

Great assistance to railroads is carried in the bill as drawn, Mr. Walcott revealed.

"The corporation may make loans upon the approval of the I. C. C.," he said, "to aid in the temporary financing of railroads or railways (electric) engaged in interstate commerce; also to railroads in process of construction and to receivers of railroads when in the opinion of the corporation such carriers are unable to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the general public."

A section of the bill rules out loans on foreign securities.

Another section empowers the corporation to accept bills of exchange on farm products which have grown out of exports. No bill of exchange or draft with a maturity over 12 months may be accepted.

In the make-up of the board the revised bill substitutes the Farm Loan Commissioner for the Secretary of Agriculture as the third ex-officio member with the governor of the Federal Reserve System, the Secretary of Treasury and four appointed members.

Quarterly reports on the corporation's activities following April 1, 1932, are required.

Bank Relief Bill In New York Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21—A bill to appropriate $10,000,000 of state funds to take over the frozen assets of up-state banks in a difficult position, and thus restore the confidence of depositors who are withdrawing funds was introduced in the Senate by Senator Frederick J. Slater (R.) of Rochester.

The fund would be administered by an emergency council composed of 10 members, one from each of the nine judicial districts of the State, and the superintendent of banks, who would act as chairman. The appointments would be made by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

It is believed that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt would not favor the passage of such a bill, because of the heavy drain it would make upon state funds during a period of difficult financing. Senator Slater is understood to have consulted with leaders in the Legislature, but not with the Governor.

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One Cuddle Toggle
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WORKING GIRLS' HOME MARKS 25 YEARS' SERVICE

Boston Coöperative Establishment Founded by Woman in 1906

Down where Boston is busiest, in the heart of that district where streets are narrow and population dense, there is a home for working girls. It is located at 11 Nassau Street, and is called the Association for Independent Coöperative Living.

As its name implies, the home is an establishment where girls working in Boston may live comfortably for a small charge, based upon their weekly income.

Said to be the only one of its kind in the country, the association—founded in 1906 by Miss Bertha Hazard, who is still a resident at the home—reports that the coöperative living plan has been successfully carried out for 24 years. Some of the first occupants of the home, finding its comforts to be equal to those of any home which they could provide, are still happily located at the Hemenway, as it has been named.

Miss Mary E. Driscoll, a director, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary recently, told a bit of the history of the organization. Miss Driscoll herself came to the home when a young Boston working girl and she has been living there ever since. Her affiliation with the association, she said, has been one of keen enjoyment.

Girls leaving home to find employment in the city, Miss Driscoll pointed out, are nearly always confronted with the problem of finding proper boarding and rooming houses. Young Women's Christian Associations in the larger cities are overflowed with school and college girls, leaving many business girls the problem of finding other abodes and Miss Driscoll called it "a difficult and serious problem."

Living surroundings when the girl first steps into the business world is the most important foundation upon which her later life depends, and the question of a home while in the city should be considered seriously before taking up permanent or even temporary quarters, Miss Driscoll believes.

The Hemenway has provided a home where girls may live cheaply and at the same time enjoy many of the surroundings with which they have been accustomed in their own homes. In entering the visitor is received in a small hallway where a varnished floor leads to a colonial staircase, conspicuous because of its thick plush carpet.

Pictures adorn the walls of the reception room which is filled with deep-cushioned chairs and a davenport. A large fireplace contributes to the friendly atmosphere. Books, magazines and other literature are found on tables. A piano fills a corner and other instruments are seen elsewhere about the room.

The girls themselves elect the arrangement of their rooms which may be fitted with whatever they desire and according to their individual tastes.

Miss Driscoll explained that the Hemenway's "family of girls" represents various nationalities and creeds. The group changes from year to year, but not because of any dissatisfaction with the home, Miss Driscoll declared. The girls leaving have either gone to another city or have married.

Meals are an important part of the home's program. A competent chef cooks simple dishes of the best quality. In the dining room are small tables so that the girls may enjoy their meals in groups. They take turns in waiting on table.

Members of the association have washing, ironing and other privileges which they would not have in regular boarding or rooming houses. By this coöperative living, they are able to save a portion of their salaries.

Much credit for the success of the Hemenway belongs to Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, for whom it was named. Mrs. Hemenway financed the building of the new house about eight years ago, but the association recently has been able to take over the entire burden of the home.

Fuller to Help In Relief Drive

Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of Massachusetts, enlisted yesterday in the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign which will make a drive for $3,000,000 in this city. Mr. Fuller was named chairman of the automotive division of the relief committee and will canvass the automotive trades.

Mr. L. Cushing Goodhue was chosen chairman of the lawyers' division and Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collecter of the port of Boston, has accepted the chairmanship of the division for federal employees. The committee on special gifts, with Mr. Frederick P. Royce as chairman, met this afternoon at the National Shawmut Bank and discussed plans for the coming campaign.

Arrangements for the pre-drive mass meeting to be held Sunday evening at the Boston Opera House are said to be progressing rapidly and acceptances have already been received from Mayor James M. Curley and Bishop Lawrence to attend. Headquarters where solicitors will report on their work are being placed in each ward of the city. The campaign, which begins Monday, will continue through Feb. 3.

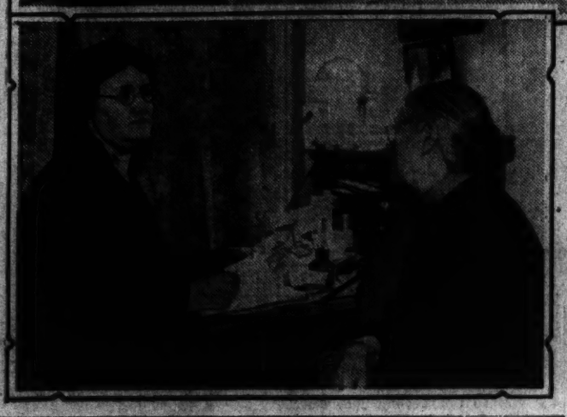
Boys Clubs Show Notable Growth

Notable expansion has taken place in the organization known as the Boys Clubs of Boston during the last 16 years, Mr. Harris G. Le Roy, executive director, said today at the organization's annual meeting in the Parker House. From a membership of 747 boys housed in a small building in Green Street, and a small annual budget of $6000, the organization has grown to 11,237 members and has two well-equipped centers valued at more than $1,000,000 and operating on an annual expense of $156,000.

Mr. Nathaniel F. Ayer was elected president at the meeting yesterday to succeed Mr. George Bramwell Baker. Mr. Ayer presented a silver plate to the retiring president on behalf of "the boys of the club and the board of overseers."

Mr. Baker's retirement completes exactly 16 years of service as head of the clubs, it is said. He will remain on the board of overseers and will continue as director of the Boys Clubs of America, a federation of more than 200 organized groups.

Where Working Girls Find Comforts of Home



ASSOCIATION FOR INDEPENDENT CO-OPERATIVE LIVING

Upper Picture—Reception Room. Lower Picture, Left to Right—Mrs. Florence Tomlinson, House Director; Miss Bertha Hazard, Founder and Head of Association.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Council of Social Agencies: Annual meeting and dinner; subject, "Federal Aid for Unemployment Relief"; speakers, Mr. William Hudson and Mr. Eliot Wadsworth; Boston Chamber of Commerce, Federal Street, 6:30.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "Getting Personal With Mountain Lions," by Mr. William Finley; organ concert; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Boston Quota Club: Annual business meeting and election of officers; dinner; Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Costa Rica, Its Jungles and Volcanoes," by Mr. W. Stephen Thomas, naturalist, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Willis Literary Society, 7. Dinner, Managers' Association of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 7.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Pals Club, Room 2, 7. Meeting, Dolphins Club, 8.

Meeting, Legislative Committee, National Civic Federation, discussion of foreign debts and reparations, Hotel Statler, 7.

Twentieth Century Club: Lecture in series by Dr. J. Van der Leeuw, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Dinner meeting, Society of Automotive Engineers, Hotel Kenmore, 6:30.

Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants: Dinner meeting, Mr. Ralph H. Dick, speaker, Chamber of Commerce, 6.

Meeting, Salon of Allied Arts, lecture, "The General Character of the Lunar Surface," by Mr. Arthur L. Sands, home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Swift, 110 Bay State Road, 8.

University Extension course: First lecture in series on "Arts and Crafts in the Home," by Miss Betsey B. McCausland, 87 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Meeting of volunteer workers in unemployment relief in Ward 21, Brighton and Harvard Avenues, Brighton, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Harald Kreutzberg, dancer, 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:30.
Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Delphine," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, 9:30. Rehearsal, Choral Society, 10.

Massachusetts Society, Daughters of American Colonists: Meeting, talk, "New Aspects of Washington, the Man," by Mrs. Winfield S. Ripley, Hotel Victoria, 2.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture on "Gardening," by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Gunther, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe, Jan. 15 to 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors, Jan. 15 to 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school, Jan. 19-30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire. Through month of January.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Paintings in tempera by E. Arcadius Lyon. Through Jan. 30.

Scharfenberg Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print display.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and continental masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts. Through Jan. 23.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Sariou. Also a group of photogravures.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—An exhibition of the Artists and Designers Association of New England. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Prints.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with rain beginning late tonight or Friday; rising temperature; moderate east to south winds; minimum temperature tonight about 38.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy followed by rain beginning late tonight or Friday; slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Cloudy with snow beginning late tonight or Friday morning, changing to rain Friday in south portion; rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight, changing to rain Friday; rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing east, shifting to southeast or south, winds, becoming fresh by Friday, and overcast weather with rain over south portion, and rain or snow over north portion, beginning late tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	54	Montreal	8	36
Bismarck	14	14	Nantucket	36	48
Boston	30	49	New Orleans	60	68
Buffalo	36	48	New York	42	50
Calgary	14	34	Norfolk, Va.	44	58
Charleston	52	58	North Platte	20	36
Chicago	46	48	Philadelphia	44	50
Cincinnati	48	52	Phoenix, Ariz.	38	62
Denver	34	42	Pittsburgh	46	48
Eastport, Me.	16	38	Portland, Me.	34	44
Hatteras	42	56	Raleigh	38	60
Honolulu, T.H.	72	78	St. Louis	50	54
Tp.m. Jan. 20	72		St. Paul	28	30
Helena, Mont.	26	38	Salt Lake City	20	30
Huron, S.D.	14	18	San Francisco	46	54
Jacksonville	64	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	46
Kansas City	42	60	Seattle	40	46
Key West	72	80	Tampa	62	80
Los Angeles	48	62	Washington	46	58
Memphis	52	62	Wichita, Kan.	32	56
Miami, Fla.	74	76	Williston, N.D.	16	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 21.
B—Maximum Jan. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:56 p. m., Friday 10:04 a. m.
Height of tides 7.5 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 21—Deposits in the savings institutions of New Hampshire at the end of the last fiscal year totaled $203,715,915, a gain over the last prior report of $2,074,952, it is reported by Mr. Willard D. Rand, Bank Commissioner. The number of depositors increased from 312,250 to 315,441, a gain of 3182.

In an accompanying statement Mr. Rand said that depositors of the Merrimack River Savings Bank have received dividends totaling 50 per cent and with respect to the Peoples Trust Company of Lebanon, closed in 1925, dividends amounting to 68⅛ per cent have been paid to depositors of the savings department but none to commercial depositors.

Sale of Aroostook Railroad Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized acquisition of the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company in Maine by the Canadian Pacific but directed a lower price than agreed to by the parties to the deal. This 32-mile electric line in the great potato-growing area of Aroostook County is controlled by former United States Senator Arthur R. Gould and members of his family who hold 2113 out of the 2970 shares in the company. The Canadian Pacific owns 400 shares.

Mr. Gould agreed about two years ago to sell the Canadian Pacific 2000 shares of the Gould family stock. Arbitrators were appointed to fix a price. They agreed upon $264.87 per share and although asserting they thought the price excessive, Canadian Pacific officials recommended to their board that the purchase be made.

Brought before the commission for approval, the question of the price was again raised. The commission made a lengthy study of the situation and today declared $215 per share was a fair price. It approved the purchase and sale at not to exceed that price if the parties wish to proceed.

Boy Scout Roster Increases 38,592

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The largest Boy Scout membership in the organization's history, 908,481, was announced to the national executive board meeting Tuesday by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

The membership has increased 38,592 in a year.

Fifty-two Harmon scholarship awards to Boy Scouts with exceptional records were approved by the board. Each one entitles its winner to $100 toward an education and the right to borrow without indorsement other sums from the Harmon educational foundation.

The award winners included: John F. Presnell Jr., Portland, Maine; Lawrence S. Ashton, Bristol, R. I.; Hilliard Nagle, Fall River, Mass., Walter K. Hjelm, Milton, Mass.

Banks and Schools Urged to Unite In Teaching of Thrift

Banks and schools should coöperate to teach children thrift and wise expenditure of money, Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts director of education, said last night as speaker before the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women.

Thrift accounts established through school banking facilities were useful in teaching the art of saving, Dr. Smith said, but much can be done in the home to give children an early sense of financial responsibility. He advocated giving children a weekly allowance, which should increase with age and knowledge of money, to include clothing, books, entertainment and savings.

"The child's allowance should not be presented as a gift," he said, "but as his salary as a working member of the family organization. His growth as a good member of society dates from the time he learns to save a part of his salary and so learn for himself that the dollar may be his servant rather than his master."

Modern education, he asserted, is only worth while when it serves community welfare by imparting knowledge of human affairs. He stressed the importance of vocational guidance to fit young people for work in which they will be efficient and happy and the value of training children to worthy use of leisure which he said machinery has made available in rapidly increasing proportions to working hours.

Dr. Smith also pointed out the need for education designed to eliminate the emotion of fear which is "reducing the possibilities for happiness of our communities."

PASTOR RETURNS PART OF PAY

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Rev. A. A. Ahlquist, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, second largest Protestant parish here, has notified his parishioners that he will return one-tenth of his salary to the church treasury this year. He explained the church was in need of money because of business conditions.

CHICAGO PLAN FOR MORE JOBS TAKING SHAPE

Civic Leaders Hold $25 a Week Possible for Idle in Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—An approach to the problem of unemployment relief here, based not on raising more money for direct relief but on stimulation of business, building and general improvement along the line of the Rochester plan for producing work for the needy, is being worked out by civic and labor leaders, it was learned yesterday.

At a meeting held at the Association of Commerce headquarters, a program was worked out, it was reported, and will be submitted to the Governor's commission on unemployment and relief, the Illinois Federation of Labor, the American Legion and other coöperating agencies before being made public.

Based partly on the Rochester plan of stimulating improvement work, and partly on a program proposed by Dr. Martin H. Bickman, head of the special work division of the Governor's commission for producing work to supplant direct relief, the plan was whipped into final shape by the Association of Commerce group, it is understood.

Need for such a new campaign, it is pointed out, has become more evident with reports that special relief work financed by the $10,500,000 relief fund could not last more than six weeks longer, and by delay of the Legislature in acting on relief measures.

Mr. Bickham holds that if a real work campaign is inaugurated, it can be made to produce at least $25 a month for every unemployed person.

Washington Road Plan Spends $750,000 for Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASOTIN, Wash.—Washington will spend $750,000 in highway betterments during the next 90 days, as an unemployment relief measure. The entire fund will be spent for day labor and give employment to hundreds of jobless men.

Each of the six engineering districts of the State will receive $100,000, and the remaining $150,000 will be used where the need is greatest. The outlay will not interfere with contracts already signed by the State, officials assert.

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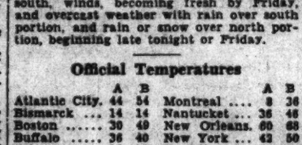
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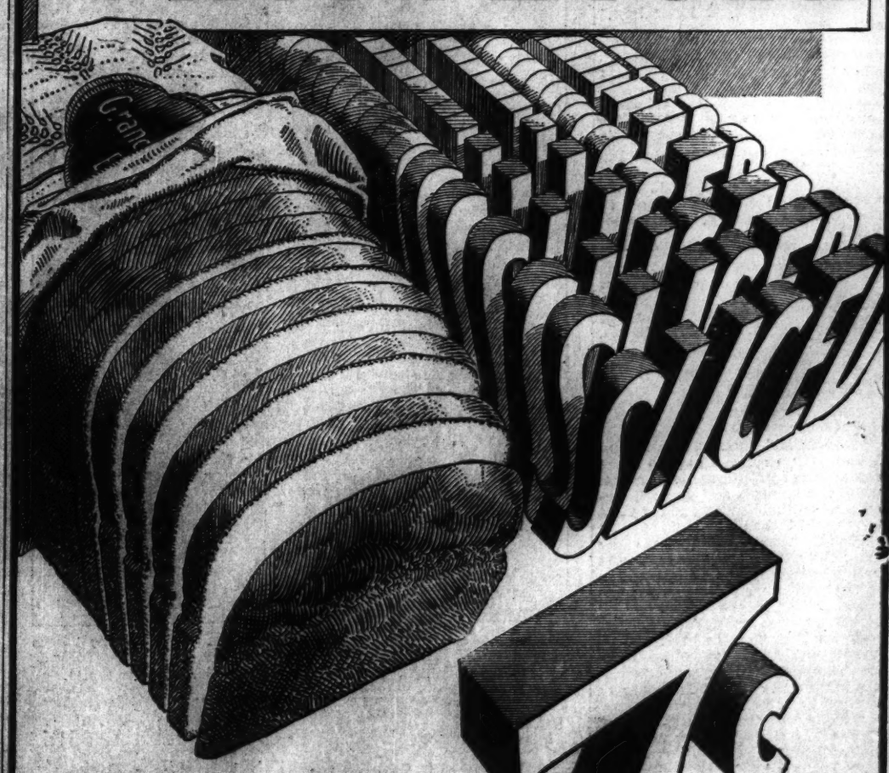

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NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Goodhope Cottage

In Five Parts

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

THE agent seemed amused at the idea of a "cooperative cottage," as the girls called it.

"So far as the heating is concerned," he said, "you needn't worry about that. We had to put in a new furnace a couple of years ago."

"And the rent?" asked Nancy anxiously.

"You can have the house for thirty dollars a month," replied the agent.

"Of course," said Ruth, "the old place is badly run down."

"Yes, it is," admitted the agent. "I'm sorry to say that the owner takes very little interest in the fine old house and he is not willing to make repairs at present, but I'd take the responsibility of allowing you one month's rent, if you would use the money in repairs."

"Oh, let's take it on the spot," said Nancy rapturously, "and go right out and buy thirty dollars' worth of paint!"

"Of course we have to consult our parents first," said Ruth, talking directly to the agent and ignoring the ecstatic Nancy.

The parents all approved of the house, and to everyone's great delight Mrs. Thompson decided that with careful management it would be possible for Alice to be with them, at least for the first semester. Mrs. Monroe wired Aunt Carol and received a favorable reply.

"And I know a good name for it," said Nancy. "We all have high hopes for this year. I, for one, mean to be on the honor roll regularly. Let's call it Goodhope Cottage."

"Goodhope Cottage" agreed the girls, "that's just what it is!"

"Though," put in Ruth, a trifle grimly, "if Nancy has good hopes of being on the honor roll, Goodhope Cottage will be more like Castle Despair by the time grades are out. She can always find so many interesting things to do, it's hard for her to find time to settle down to studying."

The other girls laughed, but Nancy nodded her head wisely and merely said, "Wait and see." She didn't tell them that she had determined to make a good record this year.

Work began in earnest the next morning. Six busy and enthusiastic girls, superintended and aided by efficient mothers, worked to such good purpose that by evening the old house was in a state of shining cleanliness. "We can start painting tomorrow," said Dorothy with satisfaction. "Ivory paint on all this shabby old woodwork is going to make a wonderful difference to the looks of things."

Painting went forward with speed and enthusiasm. "Of course, when this is finished, we'll have a housewarming, won't we?" said Margaret.

"Sure. I'll make a cake," offered Nancy.

"Don't eat it, anybody," warned Ruth.

"Ruth doesn't think highly of my ability," said Nancy gayly, "but I have something impressive to show all of you. I accomplished great things today, with the help of Margaret. Come on, and we'll show you." And running ahead of the others, Nancy dramatically threw open the door to her own little room under the eaves.

"They've papered it themselves!" said Lucile with approval.

"I didn't know you knew how," added Dorothy.

"Oh, yes, I used to watch the paper hangers when they came to our house" said Nancy easily. "I believe you can do almost anything you want to, if you try hard enough."

"Did you stir up all that patent paste?" inquired Ruth. "If so, it will be too dry before we come to the end of it."

"I thought of that," said Nancy serenely, "so I just made some of my own. I know how," she added, forestalling questions.

"Well, that's a good start," said Lucile. "Now all the painting is done, and tomorrow we'll be ready to start at the paper hanging."

"And I'll have a cake all baked for tomorrow evening," promised Nancy.

* * *

The next evening Nancy arrived with a large cake which she set down on the kitchen table.

"That looks like a masterpiece!" said Alice.

"Doesn't it!" agreed Nancy. "And I brought up some things to make cocoa." She bustled hospitably about, while the painters and paper hangers washed their hands and did what they could to help.

Proudly Nancy cut through the icing into the spicy layers, and handed slices around. Alice had been so ready with her praises on the appearance of the cake that Nancy looked at her instinctively as she took her first bite. To her horrified amazement, Alice's look of anticipation changed slowly to one of questioning wonder and then to one of acute discomfort.

"Oh, what's the matter?" cried Nancy in distress, looking from one to another.

"What kind of spices did you use?" asked Ruth.

"Why, Mother's recipe said 'spices to taste,' and I like things spicy, so I just put in a good tablespoon of everything in the spice jars. I didn't look at the labels," said poor Nancy. "I was hurrying, of course, and I thought the more variety, the better. I've seen Mother take some out of about all the jars."

"Not the pepper and mustard and sage," said Mrs. Monroe, trying not to laugh.

But before Nancy could make another remark, an odd sound came from upstairs. "Sounds as if someone were up there ripping something," said Lucile, "but there's nothing to rip."

"I'm sure I heard something fall," said Margaret.

"Sounds as if it were in my room," put in Nancy, glad of a diversion. "Let's go up." As she threw open the door and flashed on the light, a length of wall paper was seen to crumple feebly to the floor and take its place among other crumpled heaps.

"What kind of paste did you use, Nancy?" asked Ruth.

"Flour and water. Wasn't that right?"

"Boiled?" demanded Ruth.

"Why, no — just mixed," said Nancy, looking unbelievingly at the walls which had been so attractive a few hours before.

"When the paste dried, you see, it wouldn't hold," explained Mrs. Monroe gently, for poor, chagrined Nancy looked as though she wanted to creep off somewhere and hide.

For a moment Nancy looked as if she could hardly keep from crying, but crying was not one of her habits, and laughing was. Suddenly the whole affair struck her as being so ridiculous that to the surprise and greatly to the relief of everyone, she began to laugh. The others were only too ready to join her. "Never mind," said Nancy, "tomorrow I'll do it over, and this time I'll do it right. And I'll bake another cake, too, if Mother'll trust me with the spices and the rest of you will risk eating it."

"I'll risk it," said Alice loyally. "It'll be a good cake, I'm sure."

"Yes, it will," said Nancy resolutely, and added gayly, "I do make lots of mistakes but I hardly ever make the same one twice."

"Next time," said Ruth crisply, "she'll use salt instead of sugar in the cake and put her wall paper on upside down."

* * *

But Nancy did neither of these things. The little room was papered properly next day, and the new cake was sampled and pronounced such a success that Margaret said it ought to be eaten with proper ceremony.

"I'll tell you," suggested Nancy, "let's make a fire in the library fireplace and have a real party."

"Then some of us had better make things as cozy as we can in the library, while the rest cut the cake and make the cocoa and invite our mothers," said Ruth.

"I'm good at fires," said Nancy, "and so is Dorothy. And Ruth is good at everything. We'll be the committee to prepare the festive bower."

"I'm so glad," said Dorothy, as she helped Nancy with the fire, "that Alice is going to have a chance to live in this house at last. I feel as if it should be their house, really."

"What do you mean?" asked Nancy, sitting back on her heels. "Is there some sort of a mystery?"

"No, you couldn't call it that," said Dorothy hesitatingly, "but when the property was divided, everybody expected the children to get equal shares. Instead of that, this and a farm and some other property were divided among Alice's uncles."

"And didn't Alice's mother get anything?" asked Ruth.

"The will left her a 'heavy oaken box of valuables'—probably a good deal of the family silver and some jewelry and that sort of thing, with possibly some other valuables—but nobody ever found it."

"Oh, what a shame!" cried Nancy. "How do you suppose it happened? It wasn't done for meanness, was it?"

"No, because the grandfather was very fond of Mrs. Thompson. But he was an eccentric old gentleman and he must have hidden that box securely, for it was never found."

"You would have expected him to keep things like that in a safety deposit box at the bank," said practical Ruth.

"Yes, but he evidently felt he would rather take care of his own valuables than trust them to anyone."

"But didn't the will give any idea of where they were?" asked Nancy.

"Yes, it said very plainly, 'in the top of the secretary—seek until you find.'" But though people looked and looked, the box wasn't there. Finally they took the secretary completely apart, to see if there was a secret chamber, but there wasn't. "Then they searched every other conceivable place, but there was no sign of the box."

"Well, the brothers might have divided with Mrs. Thompson, I think," said Nancy, indignantly.

"They didn't," said Dorothy. "I expect they had the old-fashioned idea that the property ought to go to the sons, anyway, especially the real estate. And the worst of it is that the Thompsons really need the help that some ready money would give them. At the time of the settlement of the will, they were very well off, which may be one reason why the brothers didn't offer to make some other arrangement when the box was not found. But later Mr. Thompson's business failed, and he's had to start all over in a small place. And the brothers are away in South America and have lost contact somehow—you know how such things happen sometimes."

Nancy nodded, her thoughts busy with this new idea.

"Don't mention any of this to Alice," Dorothy added. "She doesn't do any moaning over it, and we never talk about it. But as we are going to live together in this very house, I thought it would be better for you to understand just exactly how things are."

"All ready?" came gay shouts from the kitchen. "Here comes the party!" And the conversation ceased as the others trooped in. But for once Nancy was very quiet as she passed cake and poured cocoa, for her busy thoughts were roving over the house, trying to discover a probable or possible hiding place for a "heavy oaken box of valuables."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

The Prince of Wales, Who is the Chief Scout of Wales, Enjoying Himself Among Wolf Cubs. © Central News

CECILIA COLLEDGE

Of London, Eng., Representing Great Britain at Lake Placid. © Kay Vaughn

Two Eleven-Year-Old Girl Entrants for Olympic Winter Sports

IN the forthcoming skating contests to be held in the course of the Olympic Winter Sports at Lake Placid, Great Britain is to be represented by two little girls, both 11 years of age. Their names are Cecilia Colledge and Megan Taylor, and their homes are in London, England. Cecilia's father is an eminent British surgeon and her great-grandfather was the founder of the Cunard Line, on one of whose immense liners—the S. S. Berengaria—the two children have just crossed the Atlantic.

Megan first learned to skate with her Daddy, when she was 4 years old, and at 8 years she began to study figure skating in real earnest, winning prizes in many small competitions. Her father is her only teacher and he has accompanied her on her trip to this country. Megan is a jolly little girl with fair skin, dark brown eyes and dark hair worn in a Dutch clip. She is a pupil of Blakesley House School in Wimbledon, London.

Cecilia Colledge is fair, with light brown curls and blue eyes. She does not go to school at all, but is privately taught. She learned to skate at six years and her trainer is a young professor from a famous international school in Switzerland. He teaches school during term time and spends his vacations training Cecilia and studying English. Next to skating, Cecilia is devoted to the study of music.

Both girls proved to be excellent sailors and despite the fact that the voyage was exceptionally rough they took full advantage of the opportunities for exercise offered by the gymnasium and Pompeian swimming pool. They also enjoyed the "talkies" given every afternoon in the Palm Court. At the end of the voyage many of the passengers were to be seen offering their good wishes to Megan and Cecilia for their success in the Olympic contests, where they will be the only representatives of Great Britain. As they are such little girls, they modestly admit that they do not expect to beat the many grown-up skating champions who will take part, but nevertheless they intend to do their very best for Britain and hope at least to win a good place for their country.

Mail Bag

Hylebos, Washington

Dear Editor:

I had a letter published once when I was only 6 years old. I ought to be able to do better now in my writing—at least I'm trying to.

We live in a little place called Adelaide located on Puget Sound near Tacoma. Our house is a big white house which looks out on the Sound. My father runs a big recreation place for the Rhodes 10c Store in Seattle. We have a cow, a calf, about 80 chickens, a dog, cats, and other things you might expect to find on a country recreation farm.

I go to a beautiful new school located on the Federal Highway which runs between Seattle and Tacoma. The school is named the Federal Way School after the highway. This school was built in the summer of 1931 and was opened last fall. Five districts consolidated in making it. We have about 215 pupils now, and there are five teachers. I am in the seventh grade and would so much like to correspond with someone. Letters will be welcomed from anywhere, but I should especially like someone to write to me from Japan or China.

My hobbies are swimming, walking, reading, and stamp collecting. I am 13 years old and I have a brother and sister both younger than I. They both enjoy the Monitor stories and so do I.

There isn't room in this letter to tell of our clubs, Auditorium Hour, and other things about my school, but I'll gladly tell this to anyone who will write to me. LeRene A.

San Diego, California.

Dear Editor:

When I receive a copy of the Monitor the first thing I do is to turn to the Mail Bag as there is nothing I enjoy more than reading the very interesting letters which appear in this column. I am 15 years old and attend the Hoover High School in San Diego.

San Diego is a very interesting town, being one of the first settlements in California. The first of the old missions, for which California is famous, was built in Mission Valley only a few miles from my home.

I have made two very good friends through the Monitor, and I should like some more "mail friends."

I am interested in stamp collecting and post cards. I am also interested in hearing of other lands, especially Spain, India, France, England and Switzerland.

Chester A. H.

Arlington, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although I have not been a student of Christian Science very long, it makes me very happy to receive the Monitor each day. I especially like to go exploring through The Young Folks' Page and to read the interesting letters from other people in far-away lands.

We live about seven miles outside of Boston in a little town called Arlington. This little town has many beautiful places.

We live on top of a long steep hill and not very far from us is a large water tank, which contains an extra supply of water for the town. In the summer time, especially on Sundays, this spot is crowded with people taking in the beautiful view of the surrounding towns and hilltops. One can see the Blue Hills, about 20 miles away. There are many beautiful trees and lakes in this vicinity and there are also many summer camps for boys and girls. At these summer camps they have treasure hunts, swimming, rowing, hiking, wood-carving, metal work, such as making bracelets and rings, basket weaving, and nature study. We have had hardly any snow here so that we have had very little skiing, snowshoeing, skating and coasting.

From our hilltop home one can look all over Boston at night and see the different colored lights, which to me is like looking into a great box of jewels full of precious stones of all colors.

I am almost 19 years old and work in Boston with many other girls. We make all kinds of cakes, big ones and little ones, and we frost them with soft delicate shades of pastel colors. I am sure that anyone who steps over the threshold of our kitchen would not want to leave until she had gone over every part of the work that is carried on there.

I should be delighted to receive letters from all over the world.

Wilma E. B.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Dear Editor:

My first letter, sent to you several years ago, was never published, but I suppose you have received a great many others that have not been published.

I am 13 years old and go to the Junior High School here. Its corner stone was laid in 1930 but the school itself wasn't completed until this fall. We have a beautiful auditorium where we hold our assemblies and school plays. Best of all we have the new radio device in the different rooms in the school, so that we can hear the principal or the radio programs.

Portsmouth is a small city but has quite a few colonial houses of interest in its vicinity.

I should like to hear from any foreign countries, especially from Paris, France, although I should like to also hear from anyone in the U. S. A. Dorothy C.

Sanford, Maine

Dear Editor:

As you can see from the address, I've moved since I last wrote you. I am now a "used to be Cape Codder."

And right now I want to tell you what a help it was when I moved not to feel as though I had left all my old friends behind me. Letters arrived from my Mail Bag friends just the same. And what a nice, cosy feeling to think that not everyone was a stranger.

Really, I've learned a lot from my pen pals. I've had quite a correspondence course in sheep raising from a friend in Australia; have learned much about the revolution from a Spanish "corrie."

Happy New Year, dear old Mail Bag, and may your contents ever increase. —— Dorothy S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Ethel C. (13), Torrance, Calif.—Especially from France and Alaska.

Phyllis B. (13), Torrance, Calif.—Interested in Girl Scouts.

Dorothea P. (13), Oakland, Calif.

Virginia G. (12), Sterling, Colo.—Especially from foreign lands.

Carolyn M. (14), Newburyport, Mass.

Betty P. (14), New Milford, Conn.—Especially from England and France.

Florence T. (18), Coquille, Ore.

Betty L. (10), McKeesport, Penna

Mildred S. (17), Hammond, Ind.

Helen T. (18), Murphysboro, Ill.

From Boys

Bobby T. (11), Toronto, Can.—Collecting stamps.

Russell H. (12), Torrance, Calif.

Jack D. (13).—Exchange stamps. Plays trombone in band.

Paul C. (14), Bristol, England.

Wolfgang S. (16), Leipzig, Germany.

Ramon W. (19), Altadena, Calif.—Especially from Mexico and Cuba. Correspond in English, Spanish or Esperanto.

Over 21

Jessie H., Providence, Mass.—Especially from newspaper reporters.

Margaret L., Toronto, Canada.—Interested in music, literature and swimming.

Helen R. H., West Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Geraldine B., Muskegon, Mich.

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A Prince in the Making

By G. P. TIMPSON

Mr. Timpson, who was at Oxford at the same time as the Prince, was given special permission to visit St. James's Palace in order to get the facts for this article.

HISTORY has shown that it is not a help but a hindrance to a young man to find himself Prince of Wales, to be always in the public eye, to have no choice as to his career, to be largely denied the frank friendship and honest competition which make youth a joy. Without doubt these are severe handicaps, yet Edward, Prince of Wales, has overcome them.

Let us see how it has been done.

When David, as he is known at home, was a little boy his parents realized the value to a young man of having to make his own way, and they foresaw that in this century the royal family would be drawn into a far more intimate relationship with the people than had been possible before. Neither King George nor Queen Mary had been in the immediate succession to the Throne in their youth; they had both known something of the ordinary difficulties of human life, and they had both gained, through earnest effort, a deep insight into the problems of simple people. While, therefore, it was necessary for David to learn the special duties of a prince, they determined that he should have every opportunity to become a normal Englishman.

For seven years the little boy enjoyed to the full the happy home-life of a growing family. The Queen very rightly insisted that he should be a child among children as long as possible. His early lessons were learned from his mother's old governess, Madame Bricka, from the village schoolmaster at Sandringham, and from a visiting French master M. Hua. Then began his long preparation for his life-work under Mr. H. P. Hansell, a public school master, who prepared him and his brother Albert for the competitive entrance examination to the Royal Naval College at Osborne, and continued with him until he left Oxford.

Osborne and Dartmouth

As far as was possible, Mr. Hansell gave the boys the same all-round training and discipline which they would have had at any good school, with this difference, that the lessons had to be learned even more thoroughly. The two brothers won their way into Osborne, where they were treated exactly like other boys, except that Mr. Hansell gave the Prince extra lessons on special subjects. The brothers chose their own friends, made their own way, and eventually graduated, first to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and then, as midshipmen, into the Royal Navy. Their training had given them, not only a good general education, but a thorough grounding in practical engineering, which was to stand them in good stead later on when they were both thrown into intimate contact with factory workers.

All this time the elder of the two had had to fulfill a double task. He had to meet all the strenuous demands of an English public school, and, from time to time, face exacting public ceremonies, such as the King's coronation, his own installment as Knight of the Garter, and his investiture as Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle. He felt the severity of the effort, and it was with real joy that he flung himself into the life of a midshipman on a battleship. Here, at last, he could really be his own age!

The Prince longed to follow his father's career as a naval officer; but part of his training was the constant putting aside of his own desires, and after three months at sea, during which he showed himself as smart and mischievous a middy as the navy can produce, he had to return to his education ashore.

Like his grandfather, the Prince was to go to Oxford, but under totally different circumstances. Instead of living apart, he was to occupy rooms in college and be an ordinary undergraduate. A year was spent in preparation for the university, partly in France, where, besides improving his French, he came to value the warm and genial atmosphere of a French home. The English, as a rule, are apt to be too restrained and afraid of showing their feelings. In France the Prince found encouragement for his own native gift for spontaneous friendliness, and in consequence, was able to fit into the life of Oxford in a way he could hardly have done had he gone there straight from the navy.

Oxford introduced him to his fellow Englishmen on a wide scale. He entered fully and freely into the work, games and fun of undergraduate life. When the World War suddenly interrupted his studies, he acted as did every other young man of mettle and pressed his claims to immediate service at sea or abroad. But here his handicap was severe. The authorities refused to take the risk.

Dynamite Wales

Up to this point he had been following the course mapped out by his parents; now he asserted himself. He began to carve out the career which has set a new standard for royalty and made him the leader of the nation's youth. By sheer persistence he won his right to serve overseas as an officer in the Guards, only to find that he had been allotted to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Determined to be in the danger-zone he became known as "Dynamite Wales" because of his constant tendency to "go off." By the end of the war he had rendered distinguished service in France, and seen both the Italian and Egyptian fronts. More important, he had shared the hardships of men from every part of the Empire, and come to know and admire them. Thus he laid the foundations for that remarkable capacity for world-wide friendship which has distinguished his career.

Through his war service, as he has himself said, he found his manhood. He went to France a youth, and returned a man, to play an active part in caring for the disabled, in managing his estates, in cementing the bonds of Empire, in promoting foreign trade, and in encouraging every kind of work on behalf of boys. At the front and on his exacting journeys he won the trust and affection of the far-flung peoples of the British Commonwealth. Yet he is still a young man, and is his happiest among boys, at boys' clubs, at schools or at Scout camps.

At times of especial trial, such as the winter of 1928-29, the Prince's deep kindness and tireless energy made him a leader in relieving distress, and in quickening new hope and courage. It was said of his visit to the distressed coal fields in 1929, "The Prince does not do these things merely from a sense of duty. He acts on the promptings of his heart. That is why, wherever he goes where there is suffering, he is able to leave some healing, helpful influence behind."

A man's success in life, if it be true success, is never an accident. He makes and takes his own opportunities.

Delight In Books

By S. P. B. MAIS

III.—Ballads

BECAUSE I do hold very strongly with Hazlitt that poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself," I feel that to confess to an active dislike of poetry argues a lack that one should do one's best to overcome. It has been said that "he who has a contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself, or for anything else."

It isn't a question of intellect. I have never met a real countryman who didn't appreciate poetry. The plowman, as we see in Robert Burns, lives so close to the soil that he catches the rhythm of life instinctively. He is attuned to poetry naturally. It is only city dwellers who seem unable to get the requisite wavelength to hear the universal harmony of song.

There is certainly one difficulty which may prevent the ordinary person from coming to a love of poetry, and that is the difficulty of finding in this overcrowded modern world a place to be by oneself to read aloud, for poetry demands to be read aloud. At least it is easier to appreciate its music in that way.

So if you are among the unfortunates who are unmoved by Keats's "Ode to Autumn" or Shelley's "The Cloud" get on a bicycle, ride out into the country with a book of poems in your pocket, stand in the middle of a large field and help the farmer to scare the cows away by declaiming a poem out loud. You do not read a poem as you read a newspaper article like this just once and throw it away. You treasure it and turn it over and over, and repeat it and repeat it until you have made it part of you, until you have completely assimilated, absorbed and incorporated it. You want to saturate yourself with it.

But many people complain that they cannot appreciate poetry because it fails to tell a story, and they have no time for any form of writing which doesn't tell a story.

Well—the best sort of picture doesn't tell a story, the best sort of musical composition doesn't tell a story. The poet isn't trying to tell a story. He is trying to communicate an emotional state, he is trying to let us share the ecstasy induced in him by autumn, a cloud, the song of a skylark, a sunset, or whatever it may be that has suddenly given him the inspiration to sing.

Just Listening

All he asks us to do is get ourselves into a state of wise passiveness and to allow the poet to have his way with us, and stop arguing about what we want him to be doing.

It is, of course, difficult for those people whose attitude to every manifestation of art is one of active criticism suddenly to become passive and just listen, but for these I recommend a special and rather unusual introduction to the delights of poetry.

There is a kind of poetry which does tell a story. In ancient times when nations were in their infancy, men and women behaved as youngsters now behave. They demanded stories. But they liked these stories to be in verse and sung to the accompaniment of the harp. So minstrels used to wander from camp fire to camp fire and the warriors taking their ease would listen spellbound to the songs of old, far-off things and battles long ago. These songs were called ballads. King Alfred sang ballads when, disguised as a minstrel, he stole into the Danish camp 1100 years ago, and Anlaf, King of the Danes, sang ballads when in his turn 60 years later he also stole disguised to the Saxon camp. As a matter of fact everyone used to sing ballads in olden days.

Men sang over their oars as they rowed, and from the very earliest times the spinsters and the knitters in the sun, and the free maids who wove their thread with bones, did use to chant these ballads.

Singing at One's Work

After all it's only natural to sing at one's work. Farm laborers still sing as they plow, and kitchen-maids sing as they wash up. Everyone ought to sing.

There were no particular authors of these ballads. They were just handed down from singer to singer, from one village to another, and each village or singer would chop and change them to suit its or his own pleasure. They exerted very different effects on different people.

Sir Philip Sidney said that whenever he listened to the old ballad of Percy and Douglas, usually called "Chevy Chase," he found his heart moved more than with a trumpet. Sir Walter Scott was inspired by the reading of ballads to write the Waverley Novels, while Doctor Johnson thought that they were just rubbish. But Dr. Johnson lacked a musical ear.

One odd thing about the ballads is that as often as not they were meant to be acted as well as read or sung.

Quite a number of old ballads were written for miming, that is, one group would recite the ballad in unison while another group would mime or act what the others were singing. Miming a ballad is an excellent way of learning to act, for you do not have to learn the words of your part. All you have to do is to register the requisite emotion as they do in the silent films.

The best ballads are about the Saxon outlaw of Sherwood Forest, Robin Hood, and those about the fairies and the heroes who haunted the border between Scotland and England, and they all have an almost magic lilt. Try repeating this verse aloud several times:

"Janet has kilted her green kirtle
A little abune her knee;
And she has snooded her yellow hair,
A little abune her bree,
And she's awa' to Carterhaugh
As fast as she can hie.

Now I find it very difficult to define precisely what a ballad is.

It is a story in verse, told very simply and ingenuously, so ingenuously in fact as to be quite inimitable. Think for instance of this verse:

"About the dead hour o' the night
She heard the bridles ring:
And Janet was as glad at that
As any earthly thing."

It would, I think, be difficult to imitate the ingenuousness of that.

The story is usually very dramatic. An outlaw rushes up to each of three sisters in a wood and threatens each of them in turn:

"It's whether will ye be a bank-robber's wife
Or will ye die by my wee pen-knife?"

They were nearly all tragic stories, and they moved along at a racing speed. If they were humorous, it was always unconsciously so. The heroine of one famous ballad was called Susie Pye. It would be difficult to think of a less heroic sounding name.

I would recommend your trying to get hold of two books, "Percy's Reliques" and "The Oxford Book of Ballads," and I think I can promise you that even if you don't already like poetry you'll maybe find something there that will convert you to liking poetry.

[This is the third of a series of four articles to be published on consecutive Thursdays.]

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THE HOME FORUM

Interior Decoration

GIVEN four walls, and a floor, and a ceiling, to make a home: that is the bare statement of a problem with which most of us are confronted at one time or another. These walls may be high or low, and the floor may be wide or narrow. What matter for that? The elements of the problem remain the same, and there is as much art involved in the furnishing of a country cabin, as in the decoration of a prince's castle. As much art, I say, for in either case some kind and degree of self-expression, good or bad, is inevitably involved. Whether one has fifty rooms or only one to furnish and adorn, he cannot possibly fail to put something of himself into the task. Even if he does it carelessly, thoughtlessly, without taste or judgment, he shows himself by that. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, I do not find that I can judge men by the books they read, the company they keep, the games they play, or even the jests that they laugh at; but show me a man's room, furnished and decorated by himself, and I feel that I know that man. He is there.—And, yes, I even believe that I can make a rather shrewd guess at that woman, too.

"The elements of the problem"—what are they? I think they may be reduced to three: The materials available, the use to which the home is to be put, and one's self. Thus far there is no difference between this art of home making and any other art, for whenever one sets out to make a beautiful thing one has to consider, first, what he is going to make it out of; second, what use it is to be put to, and third, what kind of person is making it. The poet thinks in this way. So does the sculptor. So must the maker of a home.

Under the heading of "available materials" one must of course include some consideration of expense, and this not solely for the obvious reason, but also because any hint of lavishness and ostentation is a fault in taste. To put an original Correggio, for example, into a ten-room house would be like trying to crowd a fifteenth line into a sonnet; it would be that "something too much" which good taste always manages to avoid. Furthermore, one ought to work as far as possible with things that are native to one's own time and place. The antique and the exotic, though they may be used for touches of piquant contrast, should be used sparingly. When I see a home furnished as far as possible with things valued chiefly for their age, I wonder why it should not get in a few more such curios from the dealers in "antiques" and become an avowed museum, charging an entrance fee at the door. And much the same query is suggested by a room crowded with Japanese prints, Chinese silk-paintings, and Oriental pottery of the early dynasties. For, after all, these things cannot very well express an American, or a European of our own time, however much he may enjoy their recondite beauty—and on the ground of beauty alone I take a patriotic pleasure in telling the collectors of such things that just as good porcelain is being made in New Jersey at the present moment, as the world has ever seen, or deserves to see. No, let us work with what we have, so that an American home will look—both inside and out—American, an English home English, a French home French, and so on. Nothing can be more delightful than this touch of the local, and timely, and characteristic, which is as unmistakable, as it is difficult, to define; but for my own part I take no delight whatever in the American house which is pretending to be a grange in Normandy, or a Venetian palazzo, or a castle on the Rhine.

With regard to use, there is only one thing to say, and that so obvious that there should be no need to say it at all. A home is to be used as a home or dwelling-place, and not as a museum, an exhibit, a warehouse, a place of storage, a safe-deposit vault, or an entertainment hall. Much follows from this elementary fact that it is not to be admired, nor yet to be passively endured, but to be used, to be lived in; and those who keep this fact steadily before them are saved many a blunder. There is a charm which money cannot buy, and which those who depend upon money seldom appreciate, in the signs of long use on the chair and table and rug that have served men and women and children through the years. This is the kind of antiquity which is always in good taste and which we can all afford—the kind we do not buy, but make ourselves. And in general I think it may be said that whatever is too precious or too fragile for us to dwell with comfortably year in and year out, does not belong in our homes.

For we must build up these homes of ours about ourselves, quite as surely as the snail does his. There is the third element in the problem, and the most difficult. Precisely what we are, we never quite find out, and no one can help us greatly, though many often try. Furthermore, whatever we are essentially, it is certain that we have many different moods, and that we change, and grow. Well, but so does the snail-shell grow and change, and the chambered-nautilus has found a way of providing for his future needs, while preserving his present individuality intact. May there not be a hint here and there that there should always be something tentative and experimental in the planning of our houses? I think so; and it is partly for this reason that I rather distrust "built-in features," however good in themselves. Movable furniture, pictures, tints, rugs and hangings, I can change as I outgrow them or as the seasons dictate. And I should change them. If the picture I thought beautiful last year no longer seems so, it should come down, for a bare space of wall is far better than a choice of taste that ties me to my own past and so retards development. Such a picture no longer represents me, and therefore it has no rightful place in my home.

John Ruskin, as everyone knows, once said that we should never tolerate the presence in our homes of any object which we do not, for the time being, think beautiful. This is a hard saying, a counsel of perfection. These present words are written on a typewriter which never has been a thing of beauty and which now, after almost two decades of constant use, has only charm due to long service of which I have spoken above. And yet for several reasons—my need of it, my affection for it, my sense of loyalty to a faithful collaborator—I do not intend to follow Ruskin's advice and throw it on the junk-pile. This will hold for a good many others of my possessions: I know that they are not beautiful, yet I intend to keep them. Æsthetic value is not, therefore, the only test. But anyone will admit that Ruskin is entirely right with regard to such objects as are chosen chiefly for their supposed beauty. One good thing of this sort is a thousand times better than a thousand poor ones. The general application of this rule in America would make a bonfire as tall as the flames of Vesuvius, and it would hugely redound to the benefit of our national taste. How things accumulate about us, because we have not had the time to reject them, or the taste, or the heart! And the result is clutter, débris, miscellaneity, absence of purpose and plan. When one begins to furnish and decorate a house he does well to write down somewhere the Horatian maxim *ne quid nimis*—"nothing too much." This may remind him in season and at all times that whereas the bare, and spare, and ascetic, is always in good taste, the superabundant is never.

And yet it would be easily possible to incumber the home maker with too many rules and cautions, so as to rob him of all the pleasure and the spontaneity which are essential to his success. I would have him think of his work—choosing wall-tints, matching curtains with rugs, balancing masses, arranging light and shade, and so on—as not a task but an art. If he goes wrong, it will probably be for the reason that he pays too much attention to advice such as this of mine, or to a professional "decorator," or to what others are doing, rather than to himself and his needs and his materials. Current fads should be nothing to him. What though all the rest of the world has gone in for bridge lamps, if he prefers iron candlesticks? The main difference between an artist and a mechanic, let him remember, is that the former expresses himself. And he is engaged upon an art concerning which no one can tell him anything really fundamental. One man or woman makes a poem, and another makes a home, and the difference is not so great as we might at first suppose. But let each of us do one or the other, and both if possible. If both, then the poem should be the better for the training of many sorts that comes from home making, and the home may be a little better for the poem.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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James Bruce Follows the Nile

Bruce now brought to light the mission which had really led him to Abyssinia. He was in search of the source of the Blue Nile, the true Nile of the ancients. The other half of the mystery, the source of the White Nile, the Nile of the inundations, apparently did not stir the eighteenth century mind, and it was not till 1856, when Burton and Speke arrived at the great Nyanza lakes, that the true source of the floods became known to modern Europeans. There is interesting evidence that the Romans possessed the secret, for Nero sent "two centurians" up the river, who returned with the report that it arose amid "great lakes."

Yagoube's notion of "going to see a river and a bog, no part of which he could take away" seemed incomprehensible to his hosts, and they were very loath to let him go into the wild, half-hostile hinterland. Coming to some realization that his friends wish to reach the ancient river was the ambition of his life, the king solemnly invested Yagoube Bruce, the Laird of Kinnaird, with the feudal overlordship of the district of Geesh, in which the springs of the Nile arose.

The road between the capital and his fief was a dangerous one, for it wound through the territories of a quasi-independent native prince named Fasil, and this prince was hostile to the then rulers of Abyssinia. Would not Yagoube, their friend, remain with them in the safety of the capital? Bruce, however, rose to the challenge to his courage and resolution.

Now comes an encounter with Fasil, and the refusal of the chieftain to let the laird pass. But Yagoube wins in the end, by captivating the savage with feats of gunnery and horsemanship. Presently Fasil, completely won, brings Bruce a present of a fine loose, muslin garment fit for an African lord, and a handsome grey horse.

"Take this horse," said the chieftain; "do not mount it, but drive it before you, saddled and bridled as it is."

On into the forest goes the tall laird; the savages flee before the chief's horse, and fall down before it. On the second of November, 1770, James Bruce arrives at the Blue Nile.

He stood on the brink of a steep hill, and saw the springs of the river below, and the river flowing away as a brook that had "scarcely water to turn a mill." Hurrying pell-mell down the steep hillside, and falling twice as he ran, Bruce "the Abyssinian" reached the welling flood. In his hand he carried a large cocoanut shell which he had carried with him from Arabia, and this he filled with Nile water.—HENRY BESTON, in "The Book of Gallant Vagabonds."

Sisters of Perinaldo: From a Painting by Loren Barton, Exhibited at a Los Angeles Exhibition

Winter Morning

What can Winter send lovelier than this, unless perhaps the crocus that comes peeping through the snow just before spring dances blithely in on lissom feet.

All yesterday the snow fell in great white flakes—the old lady picking her chickens, they used to call it—when it settled flaky and white. When dusk slipped in, the snow stopped, a cold gray mist drifted down and all the world became a glazed white shadowland. Dark came and only the stars looked down, clear and kind.

This morning the trees in the park by the river wore coatings of ice in fantastic shapes. Not a sensible park, but rather nice as parks go; and, anyway, the trees all are white palaces, peopled with the figures of the Arabian Nights. Yes, they are truly to be found there, if one is in tune to see them. Well, Winter should come like this—perhaps it will quiet those people who are wont to say: "We don't have the winters we used to in the good old days." But today they can see that we do, being rather a compensation for the east wind.

Old Edward was out in the park early this morning, examining with his fine perception all the trees' beautiful shapes.

"Yes, I remember," he said in his quiet voice, "in Germany, when I was a student, we had many such mornings as this. See that birch over there. If you stand here and tilt your head like this, what do you see? Nothing? Look closer; notice that outline of trunk and lower limbs resembling a horse. The branches, hunched just above it, form the rider. You see it now? Prince Achmed on his snow-white charger! I tell you, one has to develop a seeing eye; nature can never be taken at its face value. It deceives you with something beautiful; if you don't look sharp.

"My drawing master in Munich was fond of snow's shapes in the trees, of a winter's morning like this one. To him, it was the most enchanting season of the year. Funny, but then I could not see anything very wonderful about snow and ice; and I disliked the cold. I preferred Spring—he called Spring the faithless, fickle time of all the year. 'Now Winter,' he used to say to his class, 'Winter I can understand. It is not harsh and cold to me, but rather strong and true. The hundred hidden traceries of its frost and ice can occupy my brush all day long—Summer or Winter. You can depend on Winter. It is like an old chair by the fire—you know just where to find it and how it will be when you come upon it. Yet no season is more difficult to set upon canvas. You don't like it,' he would say, with an accusing eye on me, 'because it is hard to draw. I believe you like Spring because it flatters your colors, but some day Winter will get into your heart; and, when she does, my boy, you will—paint!'

"Ah, you're asking me if I ever did paint Winter. Yes, I did for many years. I painted nothing else. It's been a long time, now, though, since I have touched paint to canvas. There are only three or four paintings that I have kept. Enough, however; all the rest I destroyed. Better have a few true ones, I always say.

"Shall we walk on now? Notice that little osier as we pass by, it—it looks like a wild goose with wings outstretched. It makes you—all this, I mean—rather glad for a winter's morning; don't you think?" J. C. R.

Scott and His Children

Mr. Morrit's mention of the "happy young family clustered round him" at Mr. Laidlaw's kirn, reminds me that I ought to say a few words on Scott's method of treating his children in their early days. He had now two boys and two girls;—and he never had more. He was not one of those who take more delight in a mere infant; but no father ever devoted more time and tender care to his offspring than he did to each of his, as they successively reached the age when they could listen to him, and understand his talk. Like their mute playmates, Champ and the greyhounds, they had at all times free access to his study; he never considered their tattle as any disturbance; they went and came as they pleased their fancy; he was always ready to answer their questions and when they, unconscious how he was engaged, entreated him to lay down his pen and tell them a story, he would take them on his knee, repeat a ballad or a legend, kiss them and set them down again to their marbles or ninepins, and resume his labor as if refreshed by the interruption.

From a very early age he made them dine at table, and "to sit up to supper" was the great reward when they had been "very good bairns." In short, he considered it as the highest duty, as well as the sweetest pleasure of a parent to be the companion of his children; he partook all their little joys and sorrows, and made his kind informal instruction to blend so easily and playfully with the current of their own sayings and doings, that so far from regarding him with any distant awe, it was never thought that any sport or diversion could go on in the right way, unless papa were of the party, or that the rainiest day could be dull, so he were at home.—JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, in "Life of Sir Walter Scott."

Sunday Morning

The autumn mists enfold the town
and drift
In gardens where a few late flowers
gleam,
Where elms their fragile, golden foliage sift
And silver spires catch a veiled sunbeam.
Some college houses, mellow or austere,
Seem musing on the learned past,
and some
With vibrant domes, like banners
streaming clear,
Are boldly challenging the years to
come.

Unhurried bells the quarter-hour
chime;
Beneath the empty bridges lies the
stream
As quiet as a lake—dull pewter gray—
'Mid tawny grasses bent and bleached
with rime.
The city, swathed in mist, is in a
dream
From distant purple hills to tranquil
bay.

CELIA HUNT.

THE American colony in Rome has lately been especially favored by the addition of one of America's most distinguished young artists. Loren Barton, ranking among the etchers, is well known to artists in America by her drawings and her work in oils and water colors. Miss Barton has come to Rome from Los Angeles with her husband, Mr. Perez Babcock, and is vigorously at work on one of Rome's most noted models. It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Babcock to take a villa and establish an art center not only for her paintings and etchings, but also for an entirely original and highly artistic line of craftsmanship, for which Italy can furnish a better quality of craftsmen than any other country.

Loren Barton, although born in New England (incidentally she is the great-great-niece of Miss Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross), has lived in Los Angeles since early childhood and there began her artistic career at the early age of sixteen. Working at first in oils, she sent to all prominent exhibitions; and one of her works, the painting of a debonair young Mexican, was bought by Mr. Henry Huntington, for his famous collection, before it had a chance to be exhibited. Another painting, "Betty," was chosen by the Canadian Government as one of thirty-five representative paintings by American artists for exhibition in the Dominion. It was, however, with a forceful etching of George Arliss as "Disraeli" that she first made her mark as an etcher.

Fifteen of Loren Barton's etchings and drawings are in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, as many in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington; the Brooklyn Museum has a collection, and she is represented in many important art collections in America and some in France. An exhibition of her Italian studies on the Riviera and in Sicily won much success at Los Angeles, a year ago, and that city looks forward to further interesting exhibitions of her work as the fruit of her residence in Italy. "Sisters of Perinaldo" is one of those groups of old peasants familiar to all who know the sunny piazzas of Italian village life.

The Trew Fayre

Men call you fayre, and you doe
credit it,
For that your selfe ye dayly such
doe see:
But the trew fayre, that is the
gentle wit
And vertuous mind, is much more
praysd of me.
For all the rest, how ever fayre it be,
Shall turne to nought and loose that
glorious hew:
But onely that is permanent, and
free
From frayle corruption, that doth
flesh ensew.
That is true beautie: that doth
argue you
To be divine, and borne of heavenly
seed,
Derived from that fayre spirit from
whom al true
And perfect beauty did at first proceed.
He onely fayre, and what he fayre
hath made;
All other fayre, lyke flowers, untymely fade.

—EDMUND SPENSER, Poems.

An Alaskan Yosemite

When we could lay aside our paddles and look up, one of the most glorious views of the whole world "smote us in the face," and Muir's chant arose, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Before entering this bay I had expressed a wish to see Yosemite Valley. Now Muir said: "There is your Yosemite; only this one is on much the grander scale. Yonder towers El Capitan, grown to twice his natural size; there are the Sentinel, and the majestic Dome; and see all the falls. Those three have some resemblance to Yosemite Falls, Nevada and Bridal Veil; but the mountain breasts from which they leap are much higher than in Yosemite, and the sheer drop much greater. And there are so many more of these and they fall into the sea. We'll call this Yosemite Bay — a bigger Yosemite, as Alaska is bigger than California."

Two very beautiful glaciers lay at the head of this canyon. They did not descend to the water, but the narrow strip of moraine matter without vegetation upon it between the glaciers and the bay showed that it had not been long since they were glaciers of the first class, sending out a stream of icebergs to join those from the Young Glacier. These glaciers stretched away miles and miles, like two great antennae, from the head of the bay to the top of the mountain range. But the most striking features of this scene were the wonderfully rounded and polished granite breasts of these great heights.

In one stretch of about a mile on either side of the narrow bay parallel mouldings, like massive cornices of gray granite, five or six thousand feet high, overhung the water. These had been fluted and rounded and polished by the glacier stream, until they seemed like the upper walls and Corinthian capitals of a great temple. The power of the ice stream could be seen in the striated shoulders of these cliffs. What awful force that tool of steel-like ice must have possessed, driven by millions of tons of weight, to mould and shape and scoop out these flinty rock faces, as the carpenter's forming plane flutes a board!

When we were half-way up this wonderful bay the sun burst through a rift of cloud. "Look, look!" exclaimed Muir. "Nature is turning on the colored lights in her great show house."

Instantly this severe, bare hall of polished rock was transformed into a fairy palace. A score of cascades, the most of them invisible before, leapt into view, falling from the dizzy mountain heights and spraying into misty veils as they descended; and from all of them flashed rainbows of marvelous distinctness and brilliance, waving and dancing—a very riot of color. The tinkling water falling into the bay waked a thousand echoes, weird, musical and sweet, a riot of sound. It was an enchanted palace, and we left it with reluctance, remaining only six hours and going out at the turn of the flood tide to escape the dangerous rapids. Had there not been so many things to see beyond, and so little time in which to see them, I doubt if Muir would have quit Yosemite Bay for days.—S. HALL YOUNG, in "Alaska Days With John Muir."

The New Commandment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN, more than nineteen centuries ago, the child Jesus lived in the hill town of Nazareth, the world was very much the same in its mental characteristics as the world we know today. Fear, hatred, and oppression were, perhaps, more apparent than love, confidence, and peace; but to the child Jesus, the world as others saw it was not the reality of being: he looked out upon it with different eyes. When he was twelve years old, Jesus went with Joseph and his mother to Jerusalem, and while there talked with and listened to the learned doctors in the temple; and it is recorded that they, questioning him, "were astonished at his understanding and answers." A well-known religious painter has pictured this scene so beautifully that in studying it we are reminded of Jesus' words to his disciples many years later, when he said, "Except ye . . . become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." At the age of thirty, Jesus began giving to those who were willing to listen to him the fruits which he had gathered during the years when he grew "in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."

That which made Jesus' life different from the lives of those around him was his understanding of God. For the sake of those around him, and also of those who should come after him, he proved that God is worthy of the holiest devotion which we can offer Him. This worship, this divine service, we can manifest in love for those around us; for if we do not love our brothers, what proof have we that we love God? Jesus said, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." Through his loving life, his forgiveness of sin, his healing of sickness and destruction of death, he proved that divine Love is our Father, so loving, so zealous for the good of His children, so powerful, so infinite in ever present watchfulness for our happiness, that our hearts are drawn to Him in eager service and willing obedience.

We know that since God is divine Love we, His children, must have had bestowed on us natures like that of our Father—spiritual, lovely, loving natures. Jesus does not ask us to love anything unlovely, anything undeserving of purest affection. God is the perfect One, and man reflects His perfection. Then, whatever appears in us which is unlike Love is only the embodiment of a mistaken sense, the testimony of material sense. But material sense has never saved anyone from sin, healed sickness, or raised the dead; therefore its attraction cannot be true, and we can turn from it gladly. With trusting, humble, open hearts we can welcome, receive, and follow what Jesus lived to make plain to us.

Then, when tempted by fear, pride, or anger; when false personal sense argues, should we not joyfully turn from the strife to the blessed peace of our real natures, realizing that, as Love's perfect expression, we can reflect Love in forgetting ourselves and remembering others? If we find unlovely traits manifested in them, shall we make the mistake of thinking that such unloveliness is part of our brother man? Not if we recognize man as the idea of divine Love.

Often we do not know just what stress and strain has presented a burden for our brother to carry. Let us, therefore, be very gentle, very tender, very patient with others, so that we may ease the burden, heal the sadness, drive away the despair, and show to those who seem to suffer their true spiritual selves, holy, happy, harmonious, and well. Every loving thought has healing in its wings, and none can tell how far its power may reach. Divine Love satisfies; and in the blessed exercise of love we naturally forgive, eagerly welcoming opportunities to give love for hate or fear, the truth of being for superstition, health for sickness, and peace for discord. Surely, to love is heaven, harmony, and we are given plain instruction for finding it in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. We can all cherish the prayer she gives in one of her poems (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 388; Poems, p. 7):

"Thou to whose power our hope we give,
Free us from human strife.
Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life;
And life most sweet, as heart to heart
Speaks kindly when we meet and part."

"You Bid Me Try"

You bid me try, Blue-Eyes, to write
A Rondeau. What!—forthwith?—to-night?
Reflect. Some skill I have, 'tis true;—
But thirteen lines!—and rhymed on two!
"Refrain," as well. Ah, hapless plight!

Still, there are five lines,—ranged aright.
These Gallic bonds, I feared, would fright
My easy Muse. They did, till you—
You bid me try!

That makes them eight. The port's in sight;—
'Tis all because your eyes are bright!
Now just a pair to end in "oo"—
When maids command, what can't we do
Behold!—the Rondeau, tasteful, light,
You bid me try!

—From "The Complete Poetical Works of AUSTIN DOBSON."

Accomplished Women

"Is Miss Darcy much grown since the spring?" said Miss Bingley; "will she be as tall as I am?"

"I think she will. She is now about Miss Elizabeth Bennet's height, or rather taller."

"How I long to see her again! I never met with anybody who delighted me so much! Such a countenance, such manners, and so extremely accomplished for her age. Her performance on the pianoforte is exquisite."

"It is amazing to me," said Bingley, "how young ladies can have patience to be so very accomplished as they all are."

"All young ladies accomplished? My dear Charles, what do you mean?"

"Yes, all of them, I think. They all paint tables, cover screens and net purses I scarcely know any one who cannot do all this; and I am sure I never heard a young lady spoken of for the first time, without being informed that she was very accomplished."

"Your list of the common extent of accomplishments," said Darcy, "has too much truth. The word is applied to many a woman who deserves it no otherwise than by netting a purse or covering a screen; but I am very far from agreeing with you in your estimation of ladies in general. I cannot boast of knowing more than half a dozen, in the whole range of my acquaintance, that are really accomplished."

"Nor I, I am sure," said Miss Bingley.

"Then," observed Elizabeth, "you must comprehend a great deal in your idea of an accomplished woman."

"Yes; I do comprehend a great deal in it."

"Oh, certainly," cried his faithful assistant; "no one can be really esteemed accomplished who does not greatly surpass what is usually met with. A woman must have a thorough knowledge of music, singing, drawing, dancing, and the modern languages, to deserve the word; and besides all this, she must possess a certain something in her air and manner of walking, the tone of her voice, her address and expressions, or the word will be but half deserved."

"All this she must possess," added Darcy; "and to all she must yet add something more substantial in the improvement of her mind by extensive reading."

"I am no longer surprised at your knowing only six accomplished women. I rather wonder now at your knowing any."

"Are you so severe upon your own sex as to doubt the possibility of all this?"

"I never saw such a woman. I never saw such capacity, and taste, and application, and elegance, as you describe, united."

Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley both cried out against the injustice of her implied doubt and were both protesting that they knew many women who answered this description, when Mr. Hurst called them to order, with bitter complaints of their inattention to what was going forward. As all conversation was thereby at an end, Elizabeth soon afterward left the room.—JANE AUSTEN, in "Pride and Prejudice."

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MARKET TRIES TO RALLY BUT LOSES HEART

Industrials and Utilities Swing Within Narrow Groove All Day

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The stock market tried another rally today, but lost heart before the close. Gains of 1 to 3 points in the rails were reduced to fractions, and some industrial issues, including General Electric, General Motors, Allied Chemical and Case, showed small net losses.

The range for industrials and utilities was narrow all day. Transactions approximated 1,300,000 shares.

The latest slant on the railway conference circulated in brokerage quarters was that an agreement on a 10 per cent wage reduction may be announced over the coming week-end. How favorable this would be to the carriers, it was explained, will depend upon what concessions are made to the brotherhoods to provide additional employment.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Wall Street regarded as the most encouraging development of the day the agreement of the Senate and House conferees on the Reconstruction Finance measure, and indications that it might be passed by both houses and signed by the President by the end of the week. With the Reconstruction Corporation finally approved, and the railway wage matter settled, prominent bankers feel that the most pressing domestic problems will have been taken care of.

But in the meantime, the foreign outlook remains clouded. Bankers here had not been hopeful over the proposed Lausanne conference, so were not disappointed at its indefinite postponement. It was felt in some banking quarters today that all parties appeared to be playing a waiting game, with an inclination abroad to let matters go from bad to worse in an effort to force the United States into a more lenient attitude on war debts. Agreement to extend the standstill agreement on German private debts had been expected for some time, for bankers here felt that no other course was feasible.

Somewhat larger gold withdrawals by France and Belgium, some bankers felt, might influence some delay in the Federal Reserve's credit expansion policy, although it was explained that the Federal was easily able to pay off all foreign balances here. They are estimated at about $700,000,000. The Federal Reserve "free" or excess gold is approximately $800,000,000, and if enactment of the Reconstruction Finance measure brings a return of hoarded currency, the free gold will be considerably increased.

Bond Market Firm

Further support came into the bond market today and various issues developed a quiet strength that was particularly encouraging to those dealers who believe that a slow and steady upturn is more to be desired than excess buoyancy.

There were numerous gains registered by rail mortgages, especially in the cheaper-priced section, but the majority of advances were in fractions. The United States Government list generally showed modest gains although the trading was inclined to dullness.

Some of the bonds of roads quoted in higher figures eased moderately, but the range of bids and offers was extremely narrow. Gains were recorded by some liens of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Erie, Illinois Central, Nickel Plate, St. Louis & San Francisco, Pennsylvania, New York Central and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Argentine loans again led the foreign category, most of them advancing more than a point. German 7s gained moderately, but the 5½s were easy. British 5½s softened, but French 7½s recovered some of their recent loss. Norway 6s weakened, dropping 3 points at one time. Japanese bonds were steady.

Utility obligations showed considerable improvement, American Telephone and Western Union bonds being in demand. In the industrial list Chile Copper 5s was up 2 points and International Match 5s continued to add to their recovery.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT NEAR, SAYS SELFRIDGE

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge Jr., American executive of the famous Selfridge Department Stores in England, who is in Boston as a guest of Louis E. Kirstein, states that there is nothing wrong with America, and today's situation is psychological and will soon change for the better.

"Europe," he declared, "is suffering from too much politics and too many politicians. As someone else pointed out, the adding of new states with their tariff frontiers hasn't helped. The effect of going off the gold standard in England has been that the people have ceased buying."

CANADA'S 1931 GOLD OUTPUT UP 27 P. C.

The United States has been pushed definitely into third place among the world's gold producers as a result of Canada's spectacular spurt in this industry during 1931, according to a bulletin just made public by the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"The official preliminary estimate of Canada's gold production for the complete year, 1931, has been set at 2,679,728 fine ounces, a gain of more than 27 per cent over 1930 when the production totaled 2,102,008 ounces," the bulletin states.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY

MONTREAL, Jan. 21—Canada Cement Company reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1931, net income of $1,863,191 after interest, depreciation, taxes, reserve for contingencies and preferred stock sinking fund, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 23 cents a share on the 690,000 shares of common, compared with $1,540,614, or 34 cents a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

PRUDENTIAL INVESTORS

Prudential Investors, Inc., reports for year ended Dec. 31 assets at close of period, taking investments at market value, totaled $1,782,776, equal to $164.61 a share on the 10 preferred stock and $9.19 a share on the common.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 21	Last Jan. 20
14¼	3	..	Abitibi Pow & P	900	3½	3½	3½	3½
60	4½	..	Abitibi pf	400	5½	5½	5½	..
25½	9½	..	Adams Express	1400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
11¼	3	..	Advance Rumely	900	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20	12½	1.80	Affiliated Prod	300	14¾	14½	14½	..
(corr%	97½	61½	Air Reduction	1600	63½	62½	63½	63½
20½	1½	.50	Alaska-Juneau	31400	10¾	9¾	10¾	10¾
12¾	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	2900	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
63¾	64	6½	Allied Chem	6500	72¾	72½	73½	73
48¾	10½	.80	Allis Chalmers	600	13½	12¾	13¼	13½
35	11¾	3	Amerada	600	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
61½	35	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	45	45	45	..
4¾	½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1300	¾	½	¾	..
37½	1½	..	Am Brown Blr pf	10	3½	3½	3½	..
88	12½	1.60	Am Brake Sh & F	100	14½	14½	14½	..
139¾	88½	6½	Am Can	12300	64¾	63¾	63½	63½
36¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	8¾	8	8¾	7¾
69	30½	7	Am Car & F pf	10	34½	34½	34½	35
13¾	4¾	..	Am Chain	300	6	5¾	6	..
44¾	30¾	2½	Am Chicle	300	34½	34	34½	34¾
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	1700	8¼	7½	7¾	..
23½	7¾	..	Am European	300	10½	10¼	10½	10½
51¾	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	4600	8¼	7¾	8	6¾
80	18	6	Am & For Pow 6	200	21	21	21	..
100	39	7	Am & For Pow 7	300	38¼	38	38½	..
79½	18	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	600	18	18½	18	18½
88	1	..	Am International	1700	6½	6¼	6¾	6¾
1¾	¾	..	Am La France	600	¾	¾	¾	..
30¾	8	..	Am Locomotive	500	9	8¾	8¾	9
94½	11½	1	Am Power & Lt	500	15½	13	13	13½
102	64½	6	Am Pdd. 6% pf	100	64½	64½	64½	..
21¼	3	.60	Am Radiator	12300	7¾	6¾	6¾	7¾
120	90	7	Am Radiator pf	1000	112	112	112	..
13¾	1¼	..	Am Republics	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
37½	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3700	10¾	9¾	10	10
9	1¾	..	Am Seating	100	2½	2½	3½	..
50½	17½	.80	Am Smelt & Ref	1900	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
102¾	45	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
4¾	¼	..	Am Solvents & C	300	¾	¾	¾	..
31¾	8	7	Am Steel Fdries	3600	8¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
113	69	7	Am Steel F pf	10	75	75	75	72
48¾	30	2½	Am Stores	300	35	33	35	34½
60	34½	4	Am Sugar Ref	300	38½	38	39¾	39½
201⅝	112¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	16400	122¾	120½	121½	121¾
80¾	32½	3	Am Wat W&E	1800	30¼	29¾	30¼	30½
79	21½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	30½	30½	30½	..
11¾	3½	..	Am Woolen	300	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
40	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	4900	34½	33¾	33¾	33
4	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	¾	¾	¾	..
43¾	9½	..	Amazonda Corp	3600	11½	10¾	10¾	11¾
30	13	2.40	Archer Cap	800	14¾	14	14	..
18	6	1	Archer Daniels	100	10	10	10	..
108	90	7	*Archer Dan pf	10	92½	92½	92½	..
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill A	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¾	½	..	Armour Ill B	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
43	8½	..	Armour Ill pf	300	8½	8½	8½	..
9	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
20½	7½	87½	Art Metal Const	100	7	7	7	7¾
38¾	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	3¾	3½	3¾	..
29¾	5¾	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	7¼	7	7¼	..
87½	29¼	6	Atchison T &SF	3500	92¼	90½	91¾	90¾
33½	8½	1	Atl Refining	600	10	9¾	10	10
295½	84½	4§	Auburn Auto	31400	150½	148½	146¾	148
6¼	2	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	3	2¾	2¾	2¾

—B—

27⅞	4⅝	..	Baldwin Loco	700	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
104½	15	..	Baldwin Loco pf	30	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
87½	14	..	Balt & Ohio	17300	21⅜	20	20½	20
80½	25	4	Balt & Ohio pf	900	37	37	37	..
66¾	18	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
2½	¾	..	Barnet Leather	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
14¾	4	..	Barnsdall A	900	5	4⅞	5	4⅝
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	800	42	41	42	..
25½	12¾	1	Bendix Aviation	2700	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½
46¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	500	23¼	23	23	23
70¾	17¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	4700	21¾	20⅝	21¼	21¼
43	15½	1.20	Bohn Alum & Br	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	19½
66¼	49	5	Bon Ami A	100	51	51	51	..
76½	35½	3†	Borden	3300	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾
30¾	9	1	Borg Warner	700	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	10¾
66	10	..	Boston & Maine	200	12	12	12	..
22¾	7½	1	Bragg Mfg	900	9	9	9	9½
69¾	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	21900	41¾	39⅞	40½	39½
94¼	63	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1400	73¾	73¼	73⅝	..
9½	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
34½	4⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
5⅝	1½	..	Budd Mfg	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	10	..	Budd Mfg pf	1000	12	12	12	..
23	3⅝	..	Bullard	900	4¾	4½	4½	..
32¼	¾10	1	Burroughs Add	200	12¾	12½	13¼	13⅜
113	85	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	82	82	82	..
69¾	10⅞	..	Byers	1900	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	14¼

—C—

45⅜	10¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4000	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
53	8	2	Calif Packing	100	9½	9⅜	9½	..
45	10⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	700	12½	12	12½	11⅜
16	4½	..	Capital Admin	300	5⅛	5	5	..
131½	13¼	..	Case Thresh	37300	43⅜	41	41½	42⅛
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	10	82	82	82	60½
52½	10¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	1600	13¼	13	13	13⅜
26	5⅞	..	Cavanagh D pf	70	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	75	75	75	..
30½	9⅞	¼	Cerro de Pasco	1300	12⅞	12⅜	12½	12¾
23½	3½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
54½	13⅞	3	Chesapeake Corp	1300	20½	19¼	19¼	19½
46½	23⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	13400	31½	30	30⅜	30½
7⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt West	300	4¾	4	4⅜	4⅛
27½	7½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1100	15¼	14½	15⅛	14⅜
8⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP	100	3	3	3	3
15⅜	3¼	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	700	5½	5	5	4½
45½	5	..	Chi & N'western	3600	12½	11¾	12⅛	12
116	13½	..	Chi & Northwest pf	100	30	29½	30	..
18½	3½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3700	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6¾
35	6¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	700	11¾	10⅞	11¾	10¾
65½	7⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	15	14	15	13⅞
90	10½	..	Chi R I & P 7%	300	23¾	21	23¾	21
101	14	..	Chi R I & P 7%	100	26	26	26	..
23	8	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	10
33¾	5½	..	Childs Company	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
35¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	12400	14⅞	14⅜	14½	14⅝
37⅜	25½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	27	26¼	27	27¼
70	63½	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	67⅞	67¾	67¾	..
4⅜	⅛	..	City Stores	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	900	112¾	112	112	112
50½	24	3½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	..
104½	79¾	6	Colg-Palm P pf	100	88	88	88	..
48	10	..	Colo & Southern	100	15	15	15	..
45⅝	11⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	3300	14¾	14	14	13⅞
109½	70	6	Columbia G & E A	100	78	78	78	78
111¾	32	3	Columbian Carb	1200	36¾	36½	36¾	36
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	400	9⅝	9	9⅝	9
92	52	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	63	63	63	..
38⅝	19¼	3	Comm Cred A	100	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
90	60	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	65	65	65	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	1300	20¼	20⅛	20⅝	20¾
12	3	.30	Comwlth & So	2500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
21½	6⅝	1	Comm Solvents	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
15	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4¼	4	4	4
100⅜	46	6	Comwlth & So pf	100	68⅜	68	68⅜	67¾
14½	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	300	9¼	9¼	9⅝	..
18⅞	7¾	3	Consol Film I pf	300	10½	10½	10½	..
109	88	5	Consol Gas pf	100	92½	92½	92½	92½
109¾	57½	4	Consol Gas	6800	63½	62¾	63¼	62¼
15½	8½	1	Consol Laundries	200	10	10	10	..
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	900	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	4½	..	Cont Baking A	400	6¼	6¼	6½	6¼
3⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	⅞
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	700	44	43⅝	43⅝	44¼
62¾	30¼	2½	Cont Can	1800	37½	36	36½	36
16⅞	11¾	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
51½	18½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1200	23¾	22½	23	23
4½	⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
12	8	..	Cont Oil	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
12	½	..	Cont Shares	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
86¾	36½	3	Corn Products	1200	43½	43	43	43⅜
18	3	..	Coty	2500	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
38¼	13¾	2.60	Crown Cork & S	100	14½	14	14½	..
63	30	..	Crucible Steel	400	21½	21⅜	21½	21½
2⅜	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33	33	33	33½
100	30	4	Curtis Publishing	100	30	30	30	30
5⅞	1	..	Curtis-Wright A	1900	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅝
8½	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
41	7	..	Cutler Hammer	400	10	9¾	10	9¼

—D—

33	3¼	..	Davison Chem	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
22	13¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
157¼	64	9	Del & Hudson	100	83	82	83	..
102	17¾	..	De Lack & W	2200	27¾	26	27¾	26¾
48¾	3½	..	Denver R G pf	400	9	8¾	9	..
23	10¾	1	Diamond Match	100	12¾	12¾	13⅜	..
28½	10½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	3100	9¼	8¾	9	9¾
24	11	1.30	Dominion Stores	100	15	15	15	15
107	50¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	7600	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	55½
124¾	94	9	Du Pont deb	100	100⅝	100⅛	100¼	100⅛

—E—

188¾	77	8†	Eastman Kodak	2500	87⅞	86½	86⅝	86½
11½	½	..	Eitingon Schild	1300	1	¾	⅞	⅞
89	7½	..	Eitingon S pf	1300	10½	9	10	8¾
74⅜	30	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	36½	35½	35½	36
113	94	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	98	98	98	98
16	2¼	..	Elec-Mus-Ind	100	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
65¾	8	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	13	13¾	13½	13½
98¾	32	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	82½
66	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	31	31	31	30½
44¾	23½	2	Endicott Johnson	100	31	31	31	..
35¾	11½	2½	Equitable Off Big	100	18½	18½	18¾	..
109¾	8	..	Erie R	3900	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
45½	6¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	1300	12	11½	11¾	11½

—F—

30	3	..	Fed Water Serv	800	4	4½	4½	4¾
31½	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	21	23½	23¾	23
66½	40¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	700	57½	54½	57¾	..
63	41	3½	First Nat Stores	400	47½	47	47	46½
⅛	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	¾	¾	¾	¾
64½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	1200	10½	10½	10½	10¾
34½	3¼	7	Fox Film A	1400	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
75	60	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	65	65	65	..
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	100	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18¼

—G—

6⅝	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
17	3	..	Gamewell	10	15	14½	14½	14
7⅞	1½	..	Gen Am Inv	300	3	3	3	..
73¾	26	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	32½	31¾	31¾	32
47	8⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	400	15½	14½	15½	14⅝
45¾	5½	2	Gen Baking	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
114	85	8	Gen Baking pf	10	90	90	90	90
35½	2¾	..	Gen Cable A	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
84½	27½	1.40	Gen Electric	31100	22¾	21⅞	22	21⅝
12¼	10¼	.40	Gen Rlwy Sig	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
80	39¼	3	Gen Foods	6100	54¾	54⅜	55	55¼
8½	1	6	Gen Gas A	4¾	¾	..	..	..
80	32½	2	Gen Mills	700	34½	33¾	34	33½
47	11¾	3	Gen Motors	32100	23¾	22¾	23⅜	23⅛
103¾	73¾	8	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	93¾	93½	93¾	..
21	10½	2½	Gen Print Ink	100	13½	13½	13½	..
32	20	4	Gen Pub Service	100	24	24	24	24
84¼	31	3	Gen Ry Signal	1100	37¼	36	36	36
8½	⅝	..	Gen Realty	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
74½	42¾	..	Gen Stty pf ww	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
13¾	11	1	Gen Refractories	400	13½	13¼	13½	..
28¾	¾	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3400	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
51¾	41	3	Gillette S R pf	700	45¾	45	45¾	45¾
7¾	1¾	..	Gimbel Bros	400	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
37¾	14½	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	25	24	24	..
6⅞	3¾	..	Glidden	100	5	5	5	..
6⅞	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
43¾	14½	2½	Gold Dust	100	17	16	16	16
20¾	13⅜	..	Goodrich	1100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
30	4¾	..	Goodyear	1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
61	23	..	Goodyear 1pf	100	44	44	44	44
13½	7⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
23¾	1¾	..	Graham Paige	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20¾	1¾	..	Grand Union	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
69	8½	..	Granby Con (W)	100	21	20	20	20
49¾	24	..	Great Nor pf	2100	34¾	33½	33½	33½
11¾	3¾	..	Great Nor Ore	1100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
29¾	11	..	Great West Sug	100	14	13¾	14	14
79	15	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1600	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
			Gulf Mobile pf					

—H—

8¾	1¾	..	Hall Scott Mot	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
17¾	11	1½	Hall S P & F	100	11½	11	11	11½
84	61	7	Hall Printing	100	11¾	11	11	..
8¾	3	..	Hanna (M A) pf	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6¾	⅛	..	Harbison Walk	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
34	20	4	Harbison Walk pf	200	24½	24½	24½	..
75	40	7	Hartman Corp B	400	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
34½	3¼	..	Hayes Wheel	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
114½	29	6	Hercules Powder	100	40	40	40	..
103¾	61	6	Hershey Choc	100	70	70	70	..

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 21	Last Jan. 20
104	70½	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	80½	79½	80¾	79¾
19¼	6¼	..	Hollander	100	7	7	7	6¾
138	61	1.80	Homestake M	100	129¾	126¼	129¾	130
6¾	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3	3	3	..
68½	14¾	..	Houston Oil	400	21½	21	21	20¾
14⅜	3	..	Houston Oil new	1100	4¼	4	4	4
88	35¾	4.50	Household Fin pf	100	88	88	88	88½
28¾	9	1	Howe Sound	1100	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
114½	31½	3½	Hudson & Man	1200	37½	36¾	36¾	36¾
22	7¾	..	Hudson Motor	100	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
13¾	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

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29	9¼	..	Ill Central	6100	17¾	16¾	17¾	17
12	2	4	Ill Central Le	110	3½	3½	3½	3½
4¾	1¾	..	Indian Refining	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
12	3½	1	Indus Rayon	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
128	64	6	Ingersoll-Rand	100	71	71	71	70
3¾	4¼	.30	Insurshares Del	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
24	4¾	..	Interboro Rap T	7600	11¾	10¾	10¾	9¾
13	7¾	..	Interlake Iron	200	4	4	4	..
179¾	88	6†	Int Business M	2100	167½	164¾	167½	166¼
12	2	.80	Int Carriers	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
87½	18	..	Int Cement	100	32	32	32	33
4	¾	..	Int Combustion	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
69½	32¾	2½	Int Harvester	1700	38¾	36¾	38¾	38
11	9¾	2b	Int Hydrosteel	100	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
23¾	17	3	Int Match pf	4600	24¾	23½	23½	23½
30¾	5	.30	Int Mercantile	8100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
18¾	1¾	..	Int Paper & P	1300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6	⅞	..	Int Paper & P A	100

FAIR OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IN DOMINION

Improvement in General Construction Work—Exports Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 21—While business conditions in Canada during the last week have been generally quiet, there are unmistakable signs of a busier period ahead.

Many industrial plants are adding to their working forces in anticipation of an immediate increase in demand for their products; general construction work is showing signs of improvement, and plans are already being announced for the commencement of building operations on several important engineering projects in the spring.

Promising features of the present economic outlook include the sound condition of savings deposits, the strong technical position of the manufacturers, and the prosperous gold mining industry, which last year had an output value of $55,000,000, an increase of approximately $12,000,000 over 1930.

The most difficult situation is that of agriculture. A revival of world trade and a return of profits to agriculture must precede any general return to prosperity to the country, but Canada is weathering this period of difficulty in a favorable manner and will be in an admirable position to participate in the first material advance.

Farming Situation

The agricultural community has borne the brunt of depression in the Dominion, but has made the greatest progress toward overcoming it. Responding to the appeal to diversify their operations as much as possible, the prairie farmers have added considerably to their holdings of hogs and sheep, and slightly increased those of cattle during 1931. Butter production expanded by at least 25 per cent.

The most notable achievement, however, was in grain production costs other than fixed charges which, according to special reports, show a reduction in some cases of as much as 50 per cent since 1929, and on the average about one-third.

The grain market prospects are reported by some of the best authorities as brighter than a year ago. The most definite factors which favor the Canadian grower, at least as far as the current year is concerned, are large acreage reductions in other exporting countries.

World conditions have materially affected Canada's foreign trade. The reduction in the purchasing power of many of the countries which ordinarily buy Canadian products has been reflected in exports. The aggregate value of Canadian foreign trade has declined more than one-third during the last year. During the 12 months ended Nov. 30, exports were valued at $831,000,000 as compared with $1,-000,000 in the previous year.

A large part of this may be attributed to the decline in the value of wheat exported and to smaller shipments of base metals, but exports of newsprint and other pulp and paper products, automobiles, rubber tires, agricultural implements and asbestos have also fallen off. Imports declined from $1,033,000,000 to $648,000,000 during the like period.

Banks Are Sound

The basic soundness of the Canadian banking system is once more demonstrated in an emphatic manner in the annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The bank has paid its regular dividend of 12 per cent and has carried forward a slightly larger surplus than last year.

More activity is noted in manufacturing centers, with boot and shoe factories now operating their plants at fair capacity, varying from 50 to 65 per cent. Fine glove plants are experiencing a lull, but workmen's gloves and mitts, leather coats and windbreakers are in fair demand, and plants are being kept busy.

Household electrical appliances are selling well both in Quebec and the Maritime provinces, and wholesale demand for spring stocks of hardware are heavier. Rope, leather belting, brushes and other manufactured hardware lines are said by manufacturers to be firming in price, because of the higher cost of imported raw materials.

The huge plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Toronto, has returned to a full schedule of 24 hours a day, five days a week. This represents a 25-per cent increase in production for the company, which has been recently enjoying good business.

Bell Telephone Plans

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada is embarking on a substantial program of additions and replacements this year. Gross expenditures on the company's properties during the year will total upward of $15,000,000. In the last five years additions to telephone plant have averaged more than $23,000,000.

TRACTOR COMPANY'S CASH POSITION GOOD

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21—With December settlement by Russia of $200,000, representing the final settlement on 1931 deliveries of tractors, the Caterpillar Tractor Company closed its year with cash of close to $10,000,000, a new high record. The company has had recourse to the securities market in connection with this accumulation.

Earnings for 1931 are estimated around $1 a share, and sales between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000.

The directors will meet for the dividend action in Peoria Feb. 2.

HUNGARIAN BANK PROGRESS

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 21 (AP)—Hungary's biggest commercial bank, the Commercial Bank of Pest, credited its reserves during 1931 with current deposits and current accounts by 21 per cent. The net earnings increased slightly to 11,000,000 pengos and with $1,000,000 added to reserves, to protect the reserves the dividend was reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Canada for money today were 3½%. Demand sterling 4 and Hand Mines 2%. Money was 4½ per cent and discount rates—short bills and three-months bills 4¼@4 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	Sales	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines A	3700	14¼	14¼
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	41000	49¾	49¾
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	2000	48	48
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	2000	48	48
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	2000	85½	85½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '36	2000	80¾	80¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	2000	91½	91½
Amer & Foreign Pwr 5s 2030	17	49	49
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	2000	97½	97½
Amer Smelt Sec deb 5s '47	2000	77	77
Amer Tel & Tel 5s '43	2000	100¾	100¾
Amer Tel & Tel 5s '46	2000	99¾	99¾
Amer Tel & Tel 5s '50	2000	99¾	99¾
Amer Tel & Tel 5s '60	2000	99¾	99¾
Amer Tel & Tel 5s '65	2000	99¾	99¾
Amer Tel & Tel 6s '22	2000	100¼	100¼
Amer Tel & Tel 6s '25	2000	101¼	101¼
Amer Tel & Tel 6s '26	2000	101¼	101¼
Amer Tel & Tel 6s '28	2000	101¼	101¼
Amer Tel & Tel 6s '29	2000	101¼	101¼
Amer Tel & Tel 6s '30	2000	101¼	101¼
Amer Tel & Tel 6s '31	2000	101¼	101¼
Amer Tel & Tel 5s '65	2000	99¾	99¾
Amer Tel & Tel 5s '66	2000	99¾	99¾
Amer Tel & Tel 5s '75	2000	99¾	99¾
Amer Tob 6s '44	2000	107¾	107¾
Amer Tob 6s '44	2000	107¾	107¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '29	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '30	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '31	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '32	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '33	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '34	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '35	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '36	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '37	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '38	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '39	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '40	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '41	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '42	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '43	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '44	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '45	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '46	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '47	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '48	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '49	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '51	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '52	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '53	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '54	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '55	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '56	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '57	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '58	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '59	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '60	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '61	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '62	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '63	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '64	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '65	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '66	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '67	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '68	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '69	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '70	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '71	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '72	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '73	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '74	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '75	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '76	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '77	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '78	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '79	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '80	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '81	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '82	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '83	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '84	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '85	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '86	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '87	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '88	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '89	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '90	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '91	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '92	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '93	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '94	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '95	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '96	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '97	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '98	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '99	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '00	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '01	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '02	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '03	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '04	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '05	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '06	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '07	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '08	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '09	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '10	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '11	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '12	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '13	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '14	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '15	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '16	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '17	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '18	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '19	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '20	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '21	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '22	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '23	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '24	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '25	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '26	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '27	2000	94¾	94¾
Anaconda Cop 4½s '28	2000	94¾	94

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

THREE PLAYERS TIED FOR LEAD

Thurnblad, Scoville and Layton Top Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BG
J. M. Layton	2	0	6	50
A. J. Thurnblad	2	0	7	47
P. S. Scoville	2	0	5	49
Jacob Schaefer	1	0	5	51
Otto Reiselt	1	0	7	56
A. H. Kieckhefer	1	0	3	62
A. K. Hall	1	1	6	51
T. S. Denton	0	1	5	—
Bernard Westhus	0	2	5	—
L. J. Kenney	0	2	5	—
G. L. Copulos	0	2	5	—
J. N. Boseman	0	2	5	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—Three players tied for leadership in the 12-handed tournament for the world's championship at professional three-cushion billiards here yesterday. A. J. Thurnblad of this city, the title defender, became one of the trio when he defeated L. J. Kenney, another local boy, by a score of 50 to 41 in 47 frames. That gave him his second straight victory.

P. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., the eastern sectional champion, who became noted for upsets staged in the world's tourney last year, tumbled another idol in G. L. Copulos of Eugene, Ore. He outpointed Copulos 50 to 34 in 48 innings. Scoville opened the campaign by defeating A. K. Hall of this city, a favorite for the title.

Third among the leaders was J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., several times former champion, who scored his second victory against J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., the western champion, 50 to 41 in 53 innings. Hall got back into the running by a triumph over Bernard Westhus of St. Louis, southern champion, 50 to 29 in 51 innings.

Thurnblad came from behind at the halfway mark in defeating Kenney. The latter started fast, but the champion kept up with him to the twelfth and thirteenth innings, where they tied at 15 and 16. Three innings later Kenney went ahead with his high run of 5, 21 to 19, and while Thurnblad struggled through six scoreless frames, Kenney climbed to 26 The champion, however, began counting consistently, making 19 points in eight frames and taking the lead, 38 to 31, at the thirtieth turn. From then on the pace slackened with much safety play, but Thurnblad tallied points in small clusters until he shot his final carom in the forty-seventh. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—0 0 2 0 2 3 0 4 0 2 0 0 5 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 1 2 3 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 s 3 0 0 3 0 3 0 5 2 s 1—50. Innings—47. High Run—5. Safeties—3.

L. J. Kenney—1 0 0 4 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 3 1 0 0 5 0 1 2 0 0 s 2 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 s 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0—41. Innings—46. High Run 5. Safeties—2. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Scoville set Copulos down hard. After two scoreless attempts, the Buffalo entry went right out after caroms and led, 13 to 6, in nine innings, after making his best run of 5. He slowed down from the fifteenth to thirtieth, where the Eugene boy passed him, 23 to 22. Scoville, however, retorted with a run of 4, and two innings later another 4. Then he gathered billiards consistently to the finish. The score by innings:

F. S. Scoville—0 0 1 1 3 1 1 1 5 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 4 0 s 4 2 0 3 1 4 2 1 2 0 0 0 3 1 1—50. Innings—48. High run—5. Safety—1.

G. L. Copulos—0 1 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 1 0 0 5 s 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 s 2 0 2 3—34. Innings—48. High run—5. Safeties—2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Hall got a fast start on Westhus and led all the way in the first afternoon contest. The Chicago favorite opened with a run of 4, ran 3 in the third, 5 in the 12th, and 3 twice again to show 27 points in 20 innings. Westhus scored up to 16 with a run of 5 in the 19th. Hall had a number of blank chains thereafter, but counted with fair regularity in going out in 51 frames. The score by innings:

A. K. Hall—4 0 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 5 1 3 1 0 1 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 s 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 2 0 3—50. Innings—51. High Run—5. Safety—1.

Bernard Westhus—1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 f 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—29. Innings—51. High Run—5. s—Safety. f—Foul, 1 off. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Layton took his time with Bozeman, but finished with a rush, making 8 points in his last three innings and going out with a series of four. Layton got the lead in the seventh frame with a run of 5, his high of the game and held it the rest of the way, though the westerner closed up near the end. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—1 1 0 0 0 0 5 2 1 1 1 s 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 4 s 0 4 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 s 0 2 0 0 3 1 4—50. Innings 53. High run—5. Safeties—3.

J. N. Boseman—0 1 1 1 s 2 s 3 1 0 1 s 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 5 2 s 0 1 2 3 0 1 s 2 0 0 5 1 0 0 2 s 2 0—41. Innings—53. High run—5. Safeties—7. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

McALLISTER-HAGEN WIN

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Charley McAllister, Queens Valley, N. Y., and Jack Hagen, Salisbury, N. Y., halted a three-hole rally by Willie Dow, Fargo, N. D., and John Watson, South Bend, Ind., to win 1 up on the eighteenth hole their quarterfinal match yesterday in a professional four-ball golf tournament. Will Bill Methhorn, New York, and Walter Bourne, Princeton, N. J., lost only two holes as they ended their match at the fifteenth hole, 4 and 3, after outdoing Fred Miley, Lexington, Ky., and Jack Thompson, Youngstown, Ohio. Willie Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Charlie Fairman, Kokomo, Ind., likewise stopped their quarterfinal match at the fifteenth green as they won 4 and 3, from Jules Ruoit, Quebec, and Frank Stuhler, Boston, Mass. In the fourth match Earl Howell, Miami, and Eddie Williams, Cleveland, disposed of Jim Dante, Braeburn, N. J., and Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y., 3 and 2.

McGILL STAR CANNOT ACCEPT

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (AP)—W. T. Nelson Critchfield '34, star defenseman of the McGill University hockey team, has decided it would be unwise for him from his studies to play with the Winnipegs, Canada's Olympic hockey representatives, but he will go with the McGill team to Lake Placid for a pair of exhibition games against the Canadian and United States Olympic teams. McGill authorities yesterday granted permission for the university team to play the United States team Feb. 9 and the Winnipegs Feb. 6.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bates 4, Bowdoin 2.
Boston U. C. 4, Harvard 3.
Clarkson 6, Yale 2.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 34, Wesleyan 30.

Class A Leaders Increase Margin

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING—Tenth Round

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia Univ. C.	9	0	32	7	1.000
N. Y. Athletic C.	8	1	30	6	.889
Crescent A. C.	5	3	26	14	.625
Princeton Club	4	4	18	22	.500
Yale Club	3	6	13	28	.356
Harvard Club	2	7	12	33	.333
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	9	8	40	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Columbia University Club and New York Athletic Club drew further ahead of the balance of the field in the Metropolitan squash tennis team championship, as the two leaders defeated their closest competitors on the victors' home club courts, each at 4 to 1, as the tenth round was played yesterday afternoon.

Columbia University Club, the unbeaten leader, disposed of Princeton Club, with Arnold Wood Jr., at No. 2, accounting for the lone Princeton point, by a victory over Edward G. McLaughlin, winner of the Princeton invitation tournament. This was a real victory for Wood, as McLaughlin is No. 3 in the United States ranking list, and Wood is in the second 10.

New York Athletic Club disposed of Crescent Athletic Club, with the United States champion, Harry P. Wolf, scoring the top-line victory over his Clyde Martin final opponent, Edward R. Larigan, in straight games, 15—9, 15—9. The New Moon victory came on the second match, when Burdett H. O'Connor defeated Barnwell Elliott, 15—12, 18—15.

Harvard Club had an easy task to dispose of the tailenders, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, also at 4 to 1, the sole winner for Fraternity being Milton Baron, at the top of the list, who defeated Murray Taylor in straight games, 15—7, 15—8.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, PRINCETON CLUB 1

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated R. C. Hynson, Princeton, 13—15, 15—10, 17—14.
Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, defeated E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, 18—16, 15—9.
Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 15—9, 15—8.
R. H. Reutter, Columbia, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton, 15—11, 18—16.
C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton, 15—7, 17—15.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 1

H. P. Wolf, New York, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 15—9, 15—9.
B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York, 15—12, 18—15.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 15—3, 15—9.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated F. C. Hart, Crescent, 15—6, 15—9.
J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent, 14—17, 15—12, 15—5.

HARVARD CLUB 4; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 15—7, 15—8.
C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, won from S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, by default.
W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—6, 15—4.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—9.
R. C. Flack, Harvard, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 17—16, 16—15, 15—9.

Arrows Advance In Can-Am Race

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	11	3	5	63	52	25
Boston	10	2	9	64	58	22
Philadelphia	9	3	8	42	42	21
Bronx	8	4	9	47	53	20
New Haven	9	2	10	46	36	20
Springfield	6	2	12	40	61	14

RESULT JAN. 20

Philadelphia 4, Bronx 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 21—After a losing streak of four straight, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the New York Bronx team in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, last night, 4 goals to 2. By the victory the Philadelphia team advanced to third place.

From the time that Connie King scored midway in the first period, the Arrows held the upper hand. Lowrey, McCaffrey and Jimmy Creighton, a new center player, also tallied for the winners. The second period was chuck full of action with each team scoring twice.

A crowd of 4000 saw the Philadelphia team get out of its slump, the team play of the Arrows being a big factor in the overthrow of the New Yorkers. After the first period the game became rather rough and both sides suffered more or less from having one or more players in the penalty box at a time. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		BRONX
Hudson, King, Kinsella	lw	Asmundsen, Jenkins, Whittles
Andrews, Creighton, Anderson	c	Grosvenor, Pettinger, Boucher
Buckles, Coulter, Lowrey	rw	Massecar, Choulnard, Picketts
McCaffrey, Paulhus	ld	Bourgeault, Sheppard
Nichols	rd	Regan, Pringle
Murray	g	Aitkenhead

Score—Philadelphia 4, Bronx 2. Goals—King, Lowrey, McCaffrey and Creighton for Philadelphia; Bourgeault and Regan for Bronx. Assists—McCaffrey, Creighton, Andrews and Hudson for Philadelphia; Pettinger and Jenkins for Bronx. Referee—E. M. Davin and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TWO MORE POSTPONEMENTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Two more postponements were listed yesterday in the long record which have been accumulated during the present season in the metropolitan squash racquets team championships, when Montclair Athletic Club and Yale Club pushed over their encounter in Class A to an unknown date, and Rockaway Hunting Club set over their encounter in the same class, already overdue two weeks, to next Tuesday. To partially compensate for this, the match scheduled for last week between Harvard Club and Racquet and Tennis Club, in the New York group of Class C, was won by Harvard Club, 5 to 0, which brings the latter within a round of final victory in that group. It has still to play Union League Club, in a round officially set for Nov. 18, 1931. If it wins this, it will oust the Yale Club, defeated only once, from the chance to play off. The other postponed matches in that group, between Merion Country Club and Rockaway Hunting Club, and Princeton Club and University Club, cannot affect the final result.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Beloit 36, Ripon 19.
Denison 33, Cincinnati 24.
De Pauw 37, Wabash 8.
Duquesne 34, Catholic 31.
E. Ill. Teach 42, Sparks 12.
Fordham 30, Rider 18.
Lehigh 38, Muhlenberg 26.
Manhattan 30, Cathedral 24.
Mercer 48, Georgia Tech 38.
Millsaps 32, Normal 28.
Pittsburgh 33, Carnegie Tech. 22.
Providence 37, Harvard 23.
St. Ambrose 37, Parsons 23.
St. Thomas 40, Angelus 10.
Temple 45, St. Joseph's 28.
Texas Christian 33, Texas 32.
Valparaiso 38, Augustana 34.
Wesleyan 46, Conn. Aggies 28.

LOTT EXTENDED AT MONTREAL

Forced to Three Sets by Thompson, Harvard, in Canadian Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 21—Although there were no upsets recorded in the second day's play of the annual Canadian indoor tennis championships, some of the favored players were extended considerably more than had been anticipated before they moved into the next round. In the singles the four seeded United States players came through, although George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, the defending champion, was forced to three sets by William C. Thompson, Portland, Ore., a senior at Harvard University, and C. W. Leslie, one of the three seeded Canadians, had to go three sets before disposing of Robert Murray, the junior eastern Canada champion.

Laird Watt of this city defeated D. P. Hatch, also of Montreal, who caused an upset by defeating Leo Boucher on Tuesday, after three sets. R. Berkeley Bell, J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur won in straight sets as did Marcel Rainville, the Canadian Davis Cup player. In each of the third-round games on Tuesday there will be a United States vs. Montreal contest.

All four seeded combinations in the doubles advanced to the second round, but Mercur and Hall had to go three sets before winning from J. Demers and Boucher, a local combination. The Harvard pair of Thompson and Francis B. Broida of Pittsburgh, Penna., also needed three sets to advance. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

G. A. D'Arcy, Boston, defeated William Sutherland, Montreal, 6—1, 6—1.
C. G. Plimpton, Boston, defeated P. C. Drummond, Montreal, 6—1, 7—5.
Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated John Nicholls, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND

Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated D. P. Hatch, Montreal, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated William C. Thompson (Harvard), Portland, Ore., 10—8, 4—6, 6—2.
R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, defeated H. Paul Emard, Montreal, 6—1, 6—4.
Roland Longton, Montreal, defeated Francis B. Broida (Harvard), Pittsburgh, Penna., 9—7, 6—6.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Emile Durand, Montreal, 6—0, 6—1.
Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penna., defeated G. A. D'Arcy, Boston, 7—5, 6—6.
Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Robert Murray, Montreal, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

DOUBLES—First Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penna., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated J. Demers and Leo Boucher, Montreal, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.
William C. Thompson, Portland, Ore., and Francis B. Broida, Pittsburgh, defeated G. Blair Gordon and E. H. LaFramboise, Montreal, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.
R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, and Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Louis Robert and H. Grier, Montreal, 6—3, 6—1.
Dr. Ross Cleveland and A. L. S. Mills, Montreal, defeatsd R. J. Dawes and W. M. Hodgson, Montreal, 6—4, 6—2.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Leslie Clegg and J. McDougall, Montreal, 6—2, 6—2.
Robert Murray and Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated C. G. Plimpton and G. A. D'Arcy, Boston, 6—4, 6—1.
D. P. Hatch and E. Durand, Montreal, defeated A. C. Dunlop and A. H. Grier, Montreal, 6—1, 6—2.
H. P. Emard and Roland Longton, Montreal, defeated G. H. Wanstall, Montreal and John Nicholls, Boston, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL TO REDUCE EXPENSES

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Although further discussion of the various problems which afflict minor league baseball magnates is scheduled for today, the International League seems to have wound up most of its current business with neatness and dispatch.

Finances took up most of the discussion at yesterday's meeting, and various plans for reducing expenses were brought up. More of them may be considered today. The schedule presented by James Dunne of Toronto, the one-man schedule committee, was adopted without a word of dissent and the league votes to conform with the other two Class AA leagues, the American Association and the Pacific Coast League, in increasing the number of years a player may be released on option to a club of lower classification from two to three.

Sam Colscurcio, owner of the Jersey City club, put at rest any doubt that the team was running into difficulties by explaining that he planned to rebuild the club with major league players sent out on option.

On accordance with the agreement reached at the recent minor league meeting at West Baden, Ind., a general reduction of salaries was agreed upon, but no definite figures were mentioned. The 20-player limit decided upon at West Baden was confirmed and a plan of reducing expenses by getting all the teams to stop at the same hotels was brought up.

ACTION FOR ALL CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 21—The plan put into operation last fall by coaches at the University of Georgia to allow all candidates for the freshman football squad to see action during the season to be continued through the winter and applied to the first-year basketball squad. Efforts are being made to increase interest in athletic competition among freshmen by assuring each man a chance to get into the game. Already more than 80 of the 200 male members of the class have joined the freshman basketball squad.

Wisconsin Starts Reorganization

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21 (AP)—Reorganization of the University of Wisconsin athletic department took concrete form yesterday as the board of regents made changes in personnel and the State Legislature set forth its views on athletic policies.

The board approved appointment of Irwin Uteritz as director of intercollegiate athletics and accepted the resignations of George Little, director of athletics, and Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, head football coach.

The Legislature adopted a report by its special investigating committee recommending changes in the university athletic council and the employment of the best athletic coaches the university is able to hire.

Little was offered the position of director of intramural athletics. He asked time to consider. The board approved a proposal to put intercollegiate athletics in a separate department and voted to postpone decision on a new football coach.

The new director, a former University of Michigan athletic star, has been freshman baseball coach and assistant varsity football coach for six years. While the board was approving the appointment of Uteritz, the State Assembly was adopting a resolution asking it to refuse Little's resignation.

The athletic council as presently constituted was the object of adverse criticism by the Legislature in a resignation adopted yesterday. The resolution declared one of the principal causes of the failure of Wisconsin intercollegiate teams to keep pace with competitors "is due to the present personnel of the faculty members of the athletic council, the majority of whom have been members for nearly 20 years and have failed to recognize the necessity for progress along athletic lines."

The resolution asked the board of regents to recognize the council so the athletic department will be able to keep step with "the modern trend in intercollegiate athletic competition." A thorough investigation of all phases of the athletic situation was recommended.

One regent submitted a resolution to create an athletic board of seven members to replace the athletic council of 10. The resolution asked the faculty and alumni posts on the proposed board to rotate annually Action on the resolution was postponed until the next meeting.

U. S. OLYMPIC SKI TEAM IS CHOSEN

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 21 (AP)—Eleven men were chosen yesterday to represent the United States in the ski events of the third winter Olympics here Feb. 4-13. The selections were made without tryouts because of lack of snow. Five or six others will be named on the basis of ski jumping tryouts at Canton, S. D.

The men selected were Erling Anderson, Berlin, N. H.; Nils Backstrom, Lebanon, N. H.; Norton R. Billings, Elkins Park, Colo.; Edward J. Blood, University of New Hampshire; Lloyd C. Ellingson, St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Minn.; John M. Erikson, Boston; James Harsh, Elkins Park, Colo.; Rolf Monson, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.; Richard Parsons, Salisbury, Conn.; Robert Reid, Berlin, N. H., and Olle Zetterstrom, Schenectady.

The selections were announced by Prof. Charles N. Proctor of Dartmouth College, manager of the United States Olmpic ski team, and they were made with the coöperation of Alf Halverson, the assistant coach of the ski team.

Julius Blegen, head coach of the ski team, is with the jumpers at Canton, S. D.

The events in which the athletes will compete will be decided later.

BOSTON H. C. ENDS HARVARD'S STREAK

The Boston Hockey Club, substituting for the Polish Olympic sextet, met and defeated the Harvard varsity six at the Boston Garden Wednesday night by the score of 6 to 3. The setback broke a Crimson winning streak which had extended to six games.

The winners used three forward lines to good advantage, each combination contributing at least one goal. Sanford, on the second line, scored two goals, one of them unassisted. Mahoney, with two goals, represented the starting lineup in scoring, while Russell did the same for the third stringers with one score. Morrissey, Hockey Club defenseman, sent in the other goal.

W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 was Harvard's star, as is usually the case. The veteran center scored all three of his team's goals, one without the help of his team mates. The summary:

BOSTON H. C.		HARVARD
Liddell, Keough, Nelson, Sanford, Russell	rw, Cunningham, Saltonstall, Pell	
	c, Wood, Putnam, Beale	
Mahoney, Smith, Allmon	rw	
	lw, Baldwin, Crosby, Hasler	
Morrissey, Dagnino, Bergholtz, Sanford	rd, ld, McGregor, Gleason	
Langmaid, Bergholtz	rd, ld, Palmer, Martin	
Cosby	g	deOlive

Score—Boston Hockey Club 6, Harvard University 3. Goals—Sanford 3, Mahoney 2, Russell, Morrissey for Boston H. C.; Wood 3 for Harvard. Assists—Smith, Nelson for Boston H. C.; Baldwin 2 for Harvard. Referees—Sands and Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

A. A. CLUBS PLAY 198 GAMES

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Club owners of the American Association yesterday adopted a 198-game schedule, opening the season April 12, and closing Sept. 25.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Johns Hopkins 1381, Brooklyn P. L. 1362.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 157

HARRY C. FOSTER

Boston Bruins, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Springfield of the Canadian-American Hockey League in the 1927-28 season. He was born Nov. 25, 1907, at Guelph, Ont., Can. He is a right-hand shot, is 6ft. ¼in. in height, weighs 196 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1921-24—Belleair Midgets, Toronto City League.
1924-25—Aura Lee Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1925-26—London Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1926-27—City Hall, Commercial League, Toronto.
1927-28—Springfield, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1928-29—N. Y. Rangers, N. H. L.-Boston, C.-A. H. L.
1929-30—Boston, Canadian-American Hockey League.
1930-31—Boston, C.-A. H. L.-Boston, National H. L.

MISSOURI AND SOONERS LEAD

Both Quintets Unbeaten in 'Big Six' Conference Race

"BIG SIX" BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Oklahoma	2	0	68	55	1.000
Missouri	2	0	62	47	1.000
Kansas	2	2	116	125	.500
Kansas State	1	2	87	79	.333
Iowa State	1	2	93	94	.333
Nebraska	1	3	97	120	.250

"BIG SIX" GAMES

Jan. 20—Missouri at Iowa State, Oklahoma at Kansas State.
Jan. 23—Oklahoma at Nebraska.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 21—In two games on the road on consecutive nights University of Oklahoma faces an important test in the basketball title campaign of the "Big Six." The Sooners, with two victories and no defeats, share league leadership with University of Missouri. Oklahoma visits Kansas State College on Friday at Manhattan, Kan., and University of Nebraska on Saturday at Lincoln, Neb.

Missouri, also a double winner, visits Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. This is not a very heavy schedule for the next seven days, and it is due no doubt to the mid-winter examinations.

Oklahoma Looked Good

Coach H. V. McDermott's five at Oklahoma looked very good in its first two games, defeating Kansas, 31 to 26, and Iowa State, 37 to 32. Whether it can do as well on the road remains to be seen. In the test with Iowa State, A. B. Beck '33, right forward, and P. S. Main '34, guard, led a finishing rally that brought the Sooners from behind. Beck made six baskets and two free throws in this game, which increased his total points to 24. Oklahoma's scoring talent is well divided.

Kansas State, having recently defeated Nebraska, 32 to 20, should give the Sooners a real contest at Manhattan Friday. Coach C. W. Corsant's boys lost their first two games, which were with Missouri and Kansas, and the victory over Nebraska was therefore doubly welcome. A. J. Skradski '33, right forward, has taken the lead in scoring for the team, his 27 points giving him a tie for second in the Conference. He made 11 points against Nebraska.

The Cornhuskers, having lost their last three games to Kansas, Missouri and Kansas State, respectively, are in need of improved basket shooting. They made only 18 points while Missouri made 30, and 20 while Kansas State made 32. P. W. Mason '34, left guard, is the best point-getter with 22, which is not many considering Nebraska has played more games than most of its rivals.

Roadcap in Lineup

Missouri might be favored over Iowa State, but the latter has had an addition to its line-up that makes a difference. M. J. Cooper '34, Missouri's left forward, who scored 27 points in two games, may find his match in Capt. R. C. Roadcap '32, Ames forward, who was not in the earlier lineups, but now appears to be hitting his stride. Roadcap was the individual scoring champion of the Conference last year. With Albert Heitman '32, center, and R. L. Thomson '33, left forward, also scoring well, Iowa State may be hard to stop from now on. This combination defeated Kansas 27 to 29.

T. M. O'Leary '32, right forward for Kansas, has taken the leadership in point making. In four games he has scored 12 baskets and 12 free throws for a total of 36 points. The leading individual scorers:

Player, position, college	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts.
T. M. O'Leary, rf, Kansas	12	12	36
M. J. Cooper, lf, Missouri	12	3	27
A. J. Skradski, rf, Kan. State	11	5	27
W. C. Johnson, c, Kansas	10	5	25
Albert Heitman, c, Iowa State	10	5	25
R. L. Thomson, lf, Iowa State	10	4	24
A. B. Beck, rf, Oklahoma	11	2	24
P. W. Mason, lg, Nebraska	6	10	22
P. R. Harrington, lf, Kansas	6	10	22
K. T. Lunney, lf, Nebraska	9	2	20
L. E. Page, rg, Kansas	10	0	20
P. V. Boyd, c, Kans. State	7	3	17
G. E. Koster, lg, Nebraska	7	3	17

HOCKEY NOTES

PROBABLY the fact that only four teams are to compete for the Olympic hockey championship, Poland, Germany, Canada and the United States, has brought about the reported invitation to McGill University to visit Lake Placid for exhibition games with the Canadian and United States teams, Feb. 8 and 6.

Cecil Dillon, Ranger left wing, who is scaling the heights of the individual scoring lists, works for the uncle of Herb Mitchell, Windsor Bulldog manager, during the off season, in Thornbury, Ont.

Right now some of those scoring points obtained by the Maple Leafs against Allan Shields, American defense man who tended the net when Worters was forced out, look pretty cheap; but by the end of the season how they were obtained will be forgotten and they will stand as valuable as points scored against a regular goalie.

Jack Cameron, new National Hockey League referee, made a fine impression on his first appearance in Boston, and the Bruins lost the game, too, which usually causes the referees to be generally disliked.

Manager Art Ross declares that Walter Harnott, amateur player from Montreal and due to play with the Bruin Cubs Saturday, is a great prospect. He says the newcomer is a standout in amateur hockey and will have no difficulty placing himself in the professional game.

Jimmy Creighton and Bill Hutton, released by the Cubs recently, are both located, Creighton with Arrows and Hutton with Duluth of the American Hockey League. Creighton scored a goal and an assist in his game with Philadelphia.

Joe and Frank Jerwa of the Bruin Cubs are keenly awaiting the arrival of the Polish Olympic hockey team, since the players are from around the birthplace of the two Cub brothers. The Jerwas speak Polish and expect to be of some help to the visitors.

FRANK O'DOUL HAS SIGNED

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, Brooklyn outfielder, announced yesterday he had signed a 1932 contract which called for a 5 per cent salary reduction. O'Doul said he not only signed the contract, but also wrote a letter thanking the club management for the "raw treatment" he received last season when he "went into a slump" for several weeks.

OTTAWA ALL-STARS WIN 4 TO 2

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Ottawa All-Star hockey team won its second match of a three-game series against a picked English team 4 to 2 last night. The Canadians won the first game 7 to 3 at Lindsay Monday.

MICHIGAN GETS A GOOD START

Has Won Three and Lost One in 'Big Ten' Conference Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 21—"Basketball prospects at the University of Michigan are only mediocre," said Coach F. C. Cappon when he sized up his talent for the "Big Ten" title race. "We lack height and experience, and were dealt a severe blow in the ineligibility of R. F. Altenhof '33, star running guard of a year ago," continued Coach Cappon, who has taken over the coaching reigns this year as a successor to G. F. Veenker.

The Wolverine squad this year has seven lettermen as a nucleus, and the veterans are bearing the brunt of the playing, as none of the sophomores are of major caliber.

Daniels Leads Attack

The Michigan attack and defense is built around Capt. H. J. Daniels '32, whose play at center was a feature of the "Big Ten" campaign last year. Daniels is not tall as "Big Ten" centers go, but is an effective offensive man around the basket and exceptionally good at pivotal shots.

Henry Weiss '32, D. H. Eveland '33 and R. G. Petrie '33 are lettermen returning for the forward positions, while I. B. Williamson '33, A. J. Shaw '32 and E. S. Tessmer '33 won their letters as guards last season.

Coach Cappon's main problem is to develop a running guard to replace the ineligible Altenhof. Daniels at center, Williamson at one guard and Eveland at a forward appear to be fixtures. Williamson starred at guard a year ago, while Eveland has improved greatly in his shooting and should share the scoring honors this year with Daniels.

Michigan's reserve material is far below the standard of former years. None of the reserves have shown enough ability to oust the veterans.

Garner Relief Center

J. E. Garner '33 is Daniel's understudy at center. F. M. Wistert '34 and Fred Barta '34 lack experience and probably will not be used much at the pivot position. None of the reserve forwards have shown much promise J. H. Root '33, N. S. McDonald '32, H. J. Kimmel '34, M. R. Hudson '32 and Rudy Barta '33 are only mediocre players.

The same is true of the reserve guard material which includes G. P. Ricketts '32, G. F. Boden'34, W. F. Bohnsack '34, G. K. Bremen '32 and F. L. Petoskey '34. Provided Altenhof is eligible for the second semester, Michigan will be a formidable team upon his return.

Michigan has played four Conference games and has won three of them. Wisconsin was beaten in the opener, while Minnesota was Michigan's second victim. Michigan lost to Northwestern. The schedule follows:

Dec. 7—Michigan 33, Western State Teachers 27.
Jan. 9—Michigan 24, Wisconsin 18; Michigan 30, Minnesota 25; 16—Northwestern 31, Michigan 20; 18—Michigan 28, Illinois 16; 23—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 28—Ohio State University at Columbus.
Feb. 13—Michigan State at East Lansing; 15—University of Iowa at Ann Arbor; 20—Illinois at Champaign; 22—Northwestern at Ann Arbor; 27—Iowa at Iowa City; 29—Wisconsin at Ann Arbor.
March 7—Ohio State at Ann Arbor.

SMITH REPLACES SANFORD

Coach Alfred Winsor of the United States Olympic hockey team announced Wednesday that Gordon Smith of the Boston Hockey Club would make the trip to Lake Placid with his squad in place of Lawrence P. "Pete" Sanford. Sanford is attending Boston College at present and was unable to get permission from the college regent to make the trip. Coach Winsor also made another effort to acquire the services of W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, star Harvard center, but failed.

BARSI TO COMPETE IN AMERICA

BUDAPEST, Hun., Jan. 21 (AP)—Ladislas Barsi, Hungarian middle-distance star, will sail for New York on the liner Bremen Jan. 26 to compete in four indoor track meets in the United States.

HOWES BROS. CO.

Howes Bros. Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net earnings of $130,239, equal, after dividends on $1,850,000 preferred stock, to 86 cents per share on the 11,500 common shares. Such earnings compare with $5.61 per share on the common in 1930; $14.39 per share in 1929 and $14.02 in 1928.

Lindrum Breaks Own Billiard Record

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 21

WALTER LINDRUM, Australian billiard professional, broke his own English billiard world record yesterday with a "break" of 4137 in a match with Joe Davish, British professional champion.

Lindrum set the previous record at 3905 here in 1930. He completed his run yesterday in less than three hours, failing on a difficult carom shot.

With Tom Newman, English professional, Lindrum leaves here for Canada and a series of exhibition matches Feb. 13. He also may visit the United States.

Under English billiard rules the balls may be nursed for 25 points before they must be separated.

Kansas City Held To Tie by Oilers

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	2	7	45	35	32
Chicago	11	3	9	59	54	25
St. Louis	10	3	8	39	38	20
Tulsa	9	3	11	41	49	18
Duluth	9	1	13	45	55	18
Buffalo	6	2	12

REICH DEMANDS FINAL SOLUTION ON REPARATIONS

Opposes Mere Extension of Hoover Moratorium to June, 1933

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 21 — The British Ambassador to Berlin has asked the Chancellor in the name of the British Government whether Germany would agree to prolongation of the Hoover moratorium until June 30, 1933.

Dr. Bruening replied in the negative Tuesday, it was announced by the Foreign Office today. The German Government insists that final solution of the reparation problem be reached by June 30 of this year.

Germany might be inclined to wait at the outside until the end of the year by agreeing to a prolongation of the moratorium by six months, but under condition that assurance is given that final agreement will be reached by then, it is said in politically well-informed circles. But it is generally admitted that such delay would mean an enormous strain on Germany's economic and inner political situation.

It is certain that Germany does not want to wait until summer next year, as a second winter of the kind just passed seems scarcely bearable. Prolongation by a full year, in German opinion, would be in line with France's policy of preserving the Young plan, which provides for the possibility of a two-year suspension of payments, followed by a new investigation of Germany's ability to pay. But Germany wants to avoid all that, as it insists that the Young plan is impossible.

Finally the present moratorium is not a complete moratorium, it is pointed out here, for Germany is compelled to continue the protected section of its reparation payments. This money is lent back to Germany. Thus Germany is all the while making fresh debts.

The German Government would not resist investigation of the amount it paid in the form of reparations by an unbiased committee as suggested by M. Léon Blum in the French Chamber of Deputies, it is stated here at Wilhelmstrasse.

The hint by the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, that France might be prepared to consider a reparations settlement if it would overcome the economic crisis is regarded here as offering one slight gleam of hope in what was otherwise considered as a completely unconciliatory statement. In particular his declaration that France needs reparation payments in order to protect itself from German competition caused much adverse comment.

Exception is also taken to the phrase in M. Laval's speech in which he talked of "treaties which were voluntarily concluded." The voluntariness of Germany's signature to various reparations agreements is open to serious question, it is asserted.

State Garden Club Federation Meets

"Trees have played as great a part in history as any other plant," Prof. Hugh S. Findlay of Columbia University said today in addressing the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at its midwinter conference in Horticultural Hall. Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell presided at the meeting, and Mrs. William H. Brown was chairman in charge of the program.

The first speaker at the forenoon session was Mrs. Bryan S. Permar of Chestnut Hill, who spoke on the "Continuous Bloom in the Garden." Mrs. Permar gave the large audience valuable hints in the planning of gardens and in keeping the home continually supplied with freshly cut flowers. Her talk was followed by an illustrated lecture on trees by Professor Findlay, after which luncheon was served to about 500 of the members present.

The afternoon session was devoted to a talk on Japanese gardens by Mr. Guy H. Lee of Boston. Mr. Lee's lecture was illustrated by slides.

FRANCHISE TAX BRINGS $151,385

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 21—New Hampshire's new utility franchise tax law, enacted by the General Court of 1931 and operative since April 1, has brought revenue to the State aggregating $151,385. The tax is paid into a special fund for the liquidation of the state debt.

Mr. Charles T. Patten, State Treasurer, says that every utility in the State against which an assessment had been levied had paid its tax for 1931. Heading the list of these was the Public Service Company of New Hampshire with a tax of $69,830; the Connecticut River Power Company of New Hampshire second with a total of $31,760, and the Twin State Gas & Electric Company third with a total of $11,618.

NEW Cunningham RADIO TUBES

at Lower Cost

Most popular receiving sets can now be retubed complete for $5.40 to $9.00—depending upon the combination of Cunningham power set requires.

See Your Dealer at once

December Ships Show 59 of Wood

Wood is still a favorite material for the building of ships in the United States, Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager for the United States Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, is informed. Of the 70 vessels built and officially numbered in the United States in December, 59 were of wood construction.

Most of the wooden-built vessels were small ones, the 59 wood vessels totaling 3506 gross tons, while the 11 metal construction vessels totaled 19,549 gross tons. Of the total construction, three were steam vessels of 7207 tons; 11 oil-burning motor-vessels of 10,915 tons; 30 gasoline motorboats of 460 tons; one sailing vessel of 11 tons, and 25 unrigged vessels of 4462 tons.

Forty-four of the 70 vessels, amounting to 21,979 tons, were listed under Atlantic and Gulf ports; 9 of 444 tons under Pacific coast ports; 5 of 392 under Great Lake ports, and 13 of 240 tons under Western River ports.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Westina Trio.
5:15 NBC, "Singer" children's program.
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 Wadsworth Howland Program.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Clevercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Vallée Yankees; soloist, Beatrice Lillie, guest artist.
9:00 NBC, Pan-American concert.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra from Palm Beach.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 NBC, Matinée Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 Agricultural market review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Massachusetts State College Band.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Dutch Oven Band.
7:45 "The Paladins."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 "New England Lullaby"; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Reginald Dance Orchestra.
12:30 McAnally's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 The Dance Parade.
5:30 Musical Mirror; soloists; orchestra.
6:00 Shilkret's Orchestra.
6:30 News; announcements.
6:45 Sergt. Bill Sabin.
7:00 Class Friends with Bob Emery.
7:45 Golden Trail of Moleby.
8:00 CBS, "Boys and Marge."
8:15 CBS, Ben Cross and orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Editing the News.
8:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
9:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
9:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:30 Soloist; organ and piano duets.
9:45 CBS, "Your Child" Angelo Patri.
10:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
10:15 "The Seiberling Singers."
10:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 Broadcast from Boston Arena.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Louis Panico's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston, (1410kc-213m)

5:00 CBS, Biltmore Orchestra.
5:15 Talk by Maj. Frank I. Hanscom.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 "The Happy Repair Man."
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:45 CBS, Streeo Orchestra.
7:00 News; studio announcements.
7:15 "Highlights of the News."
7:30 Bob Emery; Opportunity Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies," Vincent Sorey, conductor.
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Mayer Davis-Le Paradis Band.
9:15 Tito Guizar, Spanish tenor.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 Jack Miller's orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 George Olsen's orchestra.

WRDH, Boston (536kc-561m)

8:00 p. m.—John Paul, tenor.
8:15 Valerie Nurenyzsky, mezzo-soprano.
8:30 Everett Doe, baritone.
8:45 Piano Melodies.
8:56 Rythm Twins.
9:00 "The K-Hill Settlement," skit.
9:15 "Songs we love to hear."
9:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC Programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch conducting.
12:15 p. m.—News.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News.
4:30 p. m.—Luttringer's Players.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Luncheon ensemble.
1:45 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
2:30 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
3:45 p. m.—Princess Obienaky Youth Matinee.
3:00 p. m.—"Sellertown."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—RKO Presentation.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Midwaikz of Life."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and studio programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Artist Jacqui, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, "Oddities of the Ocean."
4:00 p. m.—Spotlight Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—Matinée revue, string orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Mayor Davis's Revue Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—News.
2:30 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:00 p. m.—Women's Forensics.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Soviet Republic of Music.

Bigger Programs Promised for Fairs In Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21—Fairs in Massachusetts will present stronger programs this year than ever before, Mr. Milton Dansiger, president of the Massachusetts Fairs Association, told members and visitors assembled at Hotel Kimball today for the annual meeting of that body.

Regardless of what business conditions may be, he said, there will be no curtailing of essential features, though there will be closer scrutiny of budgets and more emphasis on effective presentation of all show features.

Discussing the latest trends in fair policies he observed: "The modern fair is built on three cardinal points —education, trade and recreation—and strives for proper balance in these. Though entertainment has a legitimate place, nothing tawdry or offensive is justified."

Mr. Dansiger, who is assistant general manager of the Eastern States Exposition, spoke in disfavor of "periodical attempts to exploit New England through so-called progress or prosperity expositions," expressing the belief that little can be gained from such promotions. He also opposed the plan to change Labor Day to the second Monday in September, asserting that this would upset datings and entries on fair circuits and work detriment to New England.

Mr. Joseph W. Hiscox, chief of the office of exhibits, United States Department of Agriculture, in an address on "When Chickens Come Home to Roost," said the fair idea started in Massachusetts in 1807 with an exhibit of two merino sheep in Pittsfield. The idea spread rapidly to other states until the entire country became dotted with fairs. "Thus Massachusetts was an agent in spreading useful agricultural knowledge," he said, "but at a later time the fairs' educational character was submerged to a large extent by entertainment features. The educational side is being revived here, however. This association last year decided to build its own educational exhibit. If the other New England States each could contribute a similar exhibit, the benefit by an exchange arrangement would be spread over six years."

These officers were elected: Mr. Ralph H. Gaskill of Topsfield, president; Mr. Harry A. Ford of Dalton, Mr. George Bean of Northampton, Mr. Fred Dole of Greenfield, vice-presidents; Mr. Josiah W. Parsons of Northampton, Mr. Charles A. Nash of Springfield, Mr. Joseph H. Maloney of Great Barrington, Mr. Thomas Ashworth of Charlton City, Mr. Henry L. Rapp of Brockton, Mr. John W. Haigis of Greenfield and Mr. Dansiger, executive committee.

Loans by Utilities Opposed in Report

Gas and electric companies should be prohibited by legislation from "lending money other than advances to their own employees, to a limited amount, unless approved by the department, according to a recommendation made in the annual report of the Public Utilities Commission delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature.

"Since acquisition of the control of many of our gas and electric companies by so-called holding companies," the report said, "instances have come to our attention of operating companies lending money to other operating and holding companies."

The report added that "the lending of money in the way it has been done is beyond the corporate powers of the companies so lending, and might properly be attacked by a stockholder." The report also recommended that cities and towns be authorized by the Legislature to require putting electric wires underground. Two bills for making the recommendations effective accompanied the report.

Music

Paderewski

Paderewski was the artist for the third of the Wednesday Morning Musicales in aid of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, given yesterday in the Hotel Statler ballroom. His program was characteristic except for the first number, which was Mozart's Sonata in A minor; otherwise, the list included Liszt's B minor Sonata and Second Hungarian Rhapsody, with a Chopin group between. The auditorium was well filled, and there were the usual preliminary rites—a dimmed and hushed hall and a rising audience as the pianist appeared.

If there were any who wondered whether Paderewski could play Mozart, their doubts must have been quickly dissolved. The delicate tracery of the first two movements was exquisitely outlined, and if the last movement was less grateful to the ear, the composer must receive his share of the blame, for this Allegretto alla Turca is Mozart in an off moment.

Would not one example of the redoubtable Liszt have sufficed for a program? His ultra-Byronism has the faculty of bringing out the worst in this pianist, who positively outLiszts him with his exaggerated rubato, his violent dynamic contrasts. The Chopin group, though similarly marred in places, was more enjoyable, especially the Nocturne in F sharp, op. 15, which was invested with the poetic quality which Paderewski can incomparably summon.

MacDowell Club

The MacDowell Club wrote a chapter of local musical history in Jordan Hall last night when its orchestra, conducted by Mr. Arthur Fiedler, performed Beethoven's "Wellington's Victory, or the Battle of Vittoria," which had not been heard in Boston, according to the excellent program notes of Mr. Leslie J. Rogers, for 85 years. Mr. Fiedler had no cannon to rely on, but he secured some fearsome effects with the symphonic battery. It was all hugely entertaining, and no one in the crowded hall seemed shocked by this exposure of a trace of clay in the feet of a musical idol.

Otherwise the program included a Handel Concerto for viola and orchestra, in an arrangement by Ouseley, played with great [illegible] and style by Miss Anna Golden, and a group of choral works, conducted by Mr. William Ellis Weston, among which was the Suite Antique of Mr. Albert Stoessel, heard for the first time in Boston.

Conservatory Chamber Concert

The first of a series of six chamber concerts by members of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music was given last night in George W. Brown Hall, with Mr. Harrison Keller, violinist, and Mr. J. M. Sanroma, pianist, as the artists. The program was made up of the Beethoven Violin Sonata in G major, op. 96; and the Chausson Concerto in D major, op. 21, for piano, violin and string quartet. The accompaniment for string quartet was played by 12 members of the Conservatory Orchestra.

The Sonata, which was the only item the present commentator heard, was set forth authoritatively and sympathetically, to the manifest satisfaction of a large audience. The occasion was an auspicious beginning of a series that promises much of interest. The next concert is scheduled for next Wednesday evening, when chamber music for wind instruments and pianoforte will be presented.

L. A. S.

The Yoshida Trio

Under distinguished patronage, the Yoshida Trio of Tokyo gave a recital of Japanese music last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler. The trio comprises Seifu Yoshida, performer upon the shakuhachi, Mme. Yoshida, who plays the koto and shamisen, and Miss Tomiko Chiba, who sings in addition to performing upon the koto. The trio was assisted by Miss Mitsumi Bando, who gave Japanese dances in costume.

Seldom is the privilege given Bostonians to listen to native Japanese music played upon native instruments such as were used last night. Nor does the Bostonian have opportunity to witness the authentic Japanese dancing as presented by Miss Bando.

The program opened with a duet for shakuhachi and koto, composed by Mr. Yoshida, and performed with great skill. Especially fine was the tone which Mr. Yoshida drew from his flute, which is provided with only five holes. Astonishing was the range and color quality this master of the instrument was able to produce. No less astonishing was the performance of Mme. Yoshida upon the koto, a harplike instrument of 13 strings, each of which is provided with its individual ivory bridge. Although it has been the fortune of this reviewer to hear the koto played with considerable skill, the performance last night was of surpassing interest and merited the storm of applause which throughout the evening brought the Yoshidas back for encores. Nor should one forget the singing of Miss Chiba, which so greatly added to the enjoyment of the musical portion of the program; yet it was probably Miss Mitsumi who caught and held most securely the attention of the audience. That her interpretations were authentic was evidenced in her method of using her knees during the more difficult steps of her dances, together with the movements of her expressive hands and her manner of following them with her eyes—small details, but such as to reveal the expert. In all, an entertainment of distinction, deserving the plaudits of the enthusiastic audience.

G. M. S.

LINER LUSITANIA RADIOCAST PLANNED

Capt. H. H. Railey of the Lake-Railey expedition engaged in salvage operations on the Lusitania, which was torpedoed off the head of Old Kinsale, Ireland, on May 7, 1915, will attempt a broadcast from the deck of the sunken vessel Jan. 22, at 6:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System. Station WAAB of Boston and possibly Station WORC of Worcester will broadcast the talk in the New England area.

A steel tube capable of holding several persons, will be lowered to the Lusitania's deck. A telephone system in the tube will carry the description to the deck of the salvage vessel, the Artiglio II. From there it will be carried by short wave to the British Broadcasting Corporation and back over the Atlantic for relay to stations of the Columbia network.

HONOLULU CASE AIDE NAMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Mr. Charles B. Stewart, administrative assistant to Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, was appointed yesterday to aid in the Justice department's investigation of law enforcement in Honolulu. He will aid Mr. Seth W. Richardson, an assistant attorney-general, who will be in charge of the inquiry.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sell at 50c sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 182, 15 Elmore St., Boston, Mass.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

High grade men, or selling organizations, who are experienced in selling large units to merchants and wholesalers, for a manufacturer of dairy cases, wine refrigerated, all containing unique and superior compressing and display features; highest quality. Please state what territory will be solicited. Write to W-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1800 to $25,000—The unique service of a nationwide organization with a record of successful placements through "Mail Salesmanship" is open for members of the sales force, executive or technical staff who are desirous of making a change. If interested, your identity covered and strictly confidential, send name and address for personal interview. Write Dept. 1, 1133 Broadway, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 70 PRINCETON, N. J.
Most beautiful of Princeton's residences, 10 rooms, 4 baths, 2 maids' rooms, 2 garages, 2 acres of lawn and shrubbery. Many other fine homes. Executive, Secretarial, Domestic positions at all times. KATHRYN HARRISON.

REAL ESTATE

Jos. Rogers, REALTOR, Tel. 14, Wells
Modern, Orc. in the heart of the Maine River Valley.
This is a great country.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders for hosiery, underwear, guaranteed permanently; don't waste time; profits immediately; 100% cash commission; [illegible]

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

[illegible] CORPORATION, 5 Bell Telephone Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Desires to appoint dealers in [illegible] Pa. Write for full particulars.

AGENCIES WANTED

AGENCY WANTED, either exclusive or otherwise, by experienced salesman, for Richmond, Va., and surrounding territory. Have automobile and best of references. Address, Salesman, 2 Monroe Park, Richmond, Va.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished, attractive apartment, 4 rooms, bath, all conveniences; 2 minutes to T. subway. Telephone BEACONSFIELD 1000.

N. Y. C.—Lovely, sunny room, kitchenette, bath. Prefer couple. Furnished or 2 persons for only $25 per monthly. Telephone evenings Mu. 4-0788 (Apt. 22A).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Park Ave.—Corner apartment for rent, 11 rooms, 5 baths, all southern exposure; cooperative building; best location; schools, transportation; 2 years' lease; $4000 yearly. Seen appointment only. Atw. 9-7463.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Desirable 2 and 3-room suites; rents reasonable. 384 Beacon St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 460—Furnished or unfurnished 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, porch, heating, janitor service; quiet, respectable tenants only; near Hotel Beaconsfield. Adv. 6733.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 847, Reservoir Rd.—Quiet, American section; near schools, steam and electric cars; 3 sunny rooms, bath, 2 large porches. Adv. 6733.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 257 West 86th St.—Will share with gentleman, 2 rooms, newly furnished, exceptionally light, high-class building; daily maid service, kitchen, piano, radio. Sus. 7-6626 (12 E W).

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, 62 hour; $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference, Pittsburgh. 2-2200. H. LACHMAN, 1715 Pennimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1931 FORD Cabriolet; excellent condition; run less than 11,000 miller; owner going to Europe. University 8234 (Cambridge, Mass.).

BUSINESS SERVICE

Constructive Service

The rendering of service must take precedence over the gathering of profits. We ask only that remuneration which is freely given by those for whom we have done satisfactory work.

AUDIT COMPILATION BOOKKEEPING
TAX REPORTS
SALES ANALYSIS AND PROMOTION
INVENTORY

All work strictly confidential and satisfaction guaranteed.

EDWARD S. WELLS
471 Third Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Hollis 5-6462

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON FULTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Inc.

Specialists in Landscape Construction, Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.

Estimates cheerfully given.

WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 344

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION
Tel. Endicott 0630 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A B C REGISTRY (AGENCY)
ADELE E. GUTMAN, Prop.
University 4-3510 Reliable Attendants N. Y. C.

QUEENSBORO PLACEMENT BUREAU gives courteous and intelligent service to supplying household help. Agency, 3703 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. Pom. 6-7480.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Two seats for the last 10 Friday afternoon Symphony concerts; center of floor; price $40. Apply at Hotel Vendome office, Boston.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Unusual new and used furniture every room. Simmons Beautyrest mattresses. Studio beds; very cheap; open evenings; free delivery. GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS, 913 Columbus Ave., N. Y. (104th-105th), 8th-9th Ave. L to door. Academy 2-9000.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 124 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

MISS EVE
formerly of Pierre's
Specialist in All Lines of Beauty Culture
EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SERVICE
Tel. Wash. Hgts. 7-8079

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COMFORTABLE, quiet home for rest or study, attention if desired. JOHNSON, 223 Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 112.

EAST VIEW—Attractive, harmonious home for those needing experienced care, quiet and study; transportation; free to services and lectures. 147 Harding Ave., Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. 3342.

SUNNY SOUTH—Country estate one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest, study and recreation. Artistic surroundings; delightful open fireplaces. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT, Box 67, Kissimmee, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Modern detached house, 7 rooms, bath, solarium, 3-car garage; 17 minutes to Penn. Station. N. Y. C. M. E., 109 Whitson St. Tel. Boulevard 9-0830.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office 2 or more afternoons $15. 11 West 42d St. (Suite 1960). Tel. Chickering 4-2324.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 18

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience—serving Greater New York.
Hall 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 9-1781.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—2377

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—A fine old house to be removed, on plot 180x200, in valuable location with view. Long Island Sound; concession price $18,000.

SUZANNE GEDNEY
10 PURCHASE STREET Tel. Rye 911

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 966 Sterling Place—Single room, private family; excellent meals; convenient subways; Christian Scientist preferred. Lafayette 3-3988.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4230
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-3700
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1264
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71.
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Tel. A3 Flora 0172
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 21-666
PHILADELPHIA
603 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 8182
MIAMI
1256 Ingraham Building Tel. 2-2420
CHICAGO
1263 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7128
DETROIT
2-126 General Motors Bldg. Madison 2620
CLEVELAND
1836 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 4200
ST. LOUIS
3702 Bitter Road Tel. Chestnut 3172
KANSAS CITY
402 Rialto Blg. Life Blg. Tel. Victor 3782
SAN FRANCISCO
626 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3262
SEATTLE
606 Hoge Building Tel. Main 3664
PORTLAND, OREGON
1216 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 6266
Also in principal cities of the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Quiet refined front room; gentleman only; in private home; for gentleman; [illegible]

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Two unfurnished rooms, bath; all conveniences; private; 10 minutes to Boston; $30 per month. Phone Braintree 1107.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room, and alcove, next to bath; suitable for 2; 2 minutes to T. subway. Tel. Beaconsfield 2124. Apt. 42.

GARDEN apartment, furnished room; private bath; in Silver section of Park Ave.; also garage reserved. Write Box G-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 302 Manhattan Ave.—Attractive room, bath, private entrance; adjoining subway express; suitable for business woman; $5-$6wk. HOMEWOOD.

N. Y. C., 500 West 236th Street, 2W (Riverdale)—Beautiful, comfortable front room, also single, overlooking park; refined family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-bookkeeper, preferably Philadelphia or South Jersey country; office manager over 10 years; married. Box F-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 900 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG man, (21) desires to serve in any capacity; Christian Scientist; employer protected; 2 years' factory supervision work; best of references given. CHAS. R. LINABURG, 219 5th St., Cumberland, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY, experienced, thoroughly competent in every detail of bookkeeping; efficient, conscientious worker; highly recommended. ADVERTISER, 873 Auburn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHILD'S NURSE, experienced, refined and responsible; good references; go anywhere. Write CAROLYN JONES, 5438 14th Place, Jamaica, N. Y.

GOVERNESS, German, English; thorough knowledge of French, Latin, Greek; Piano teacher for highest grade; best references. HEDWIG ROSE, 975 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Secretary-stenographer; 10 years' connection with same firm in responsible position. P. W., 626 Orange St.

REFINED, educated, middle-aged woman would like work with modest compensation; care of one or two children, also as tutor or governess; companion for elderly lady. W-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, perfectly capable, desires housework position; day work. Phone Laurelton 8-7044, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

WEARING APPAREL

NEW YORK CITY—High class slightly used ladies' wearing apparel, every description; reasonable. Open until 9 p. m. Riv. 9-3851.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Thompson's Apparel Shop
985 MAIN STREET
Apparel of the Better Kind
including
The Black Shire Gowns

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Liedle's Delicatessen

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH
WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-8151

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
Blue Whitney Finish Raglan Overcoats for Men
$22.00
Men's Clothing—MAIN FLOOR

So much to see—so much you will want to buy—and just one more week of Mill End to do it in.
HOWLAND'S
68TH MILL END SALE NOW IN PROGRESS

JACOB'S CREAM CRACKERS
"the most famous biscuits in the world"
F. W. BEHREN'S, Inc.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5530

Why do your own laundry?
We have a service within every family budget—Tel. 5-5057
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
964 BROAD STREET
LIEFELD BROS. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATORS
Lamps—Fixtures—Shades
Electrical Construction
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
323-324 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 322

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1505-1551

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1473
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 1000

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Leonard's Tea Room
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Moderate Prices
149 MASON STREET Tel. 4639

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.

Telephone 2-3619
139 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Useful
Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
to Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1813 68 CHURCH STREET

It Really Is Fun to Send
Valentines
We have a very splendid assortment for the children as well as grown-ups.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET
Remember our up-to-date Lending Library.

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
Do you know that you can use this Gelatine for making different salads, desserts, candies, ices and ice cream, also for thickening soups and gravies?
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

January Clearance Sale
10% and 20% DISCOUNT ON ALL MERCHANDISE
SPECIAL ½ price discount on some silk lingerie.
EGAN SHOP 53 Allyn St.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl Street
Phone 2-9832

The Best in Insurance and Real Estate
A Service That Is Pleasing and Mutually Profitable.
DENNISTON AND SON
956 Farmington Avenue Phone 4-3542

Wilkinson's
736 MAIN STREET
FRESHLY MADE CANDIES
Plain — NUTS — Salted Popcorn
Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers

Authentic Styles
in FOOTWEAR for GRAND OPERA, SOUTHERN WEAR, MORNING, AFTERNOON, and SPORTS.
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
858 PARK STREET Phone 3-0498

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

MERIDEN

THE CHERNIACK CO.
Furs—Women's Wear
GUARANTEED HOSE

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1803

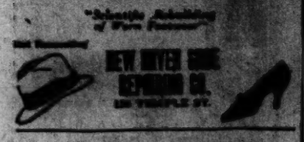
ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

Our Mary makes the best sweet mustard chow chow
20c per lb. Try her Chili Sauce
35c per lb., 10c returnable on bottle
And her mince meat and cranberry sauce c

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD
and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1402 CHAPEL STREET



NEW LONDON

Fine Clothes for Fine Fellows
SUITS TO RENT
CLEANING AND PRESSING
PERKINS
TAILORING CO.
Tel. 2-2290 111 HUNTINGTON STREET

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books of All Publishers
Cards ✦ Gifts ✦ Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST. Telephone 9158

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 3707-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 10 to 1 daily.

TRISTRAM & HYATT
COATS
Originally $35.00, now **$19.75**
DRESSES
Originally $10.00, now **$5.95**
Originally $7.95, now **$4.45**
WALL ST., NORWALK, CONN.

dijon
A refreshingly different complexion cream and powder . . . delicately scented and soft as a snowflake. Free test samples on request.
SPECIAL DIJON ENSEMBLE
CAMILLA GOODRICH, Local Agent
R. F. D. #3 Phone 701-4

IRVING B. STONE
A Friendly Store
for Women and Children
Integrity—Good Taste
Phone 329
13 MAIN STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

BYXBEE'S
FLOWER SHOPPE
Experienced Seedsmen
22 Main Street
NORWALK, CONN.
Phones 6300
Greenhouses:
Norwalk, Wilton Road at Town Line

THE
Mildred Avison Cravat
WHOLESALE RETAIL
MILDRED AVISON NADIG
WESTPORT, CONN. Box 238 Phone 1599

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ANGEVINE
FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 286

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7030, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 2.
100 PROSPECT STREET

The January Sale
of White!
The Thrift Event of the New Year steps over into the last days of the old! Linens, Bedding, Towels. Every Linen Need at Lowest-Ever Prices!
C. O. MILLER CO.
Tel. 3-3171 BANK STREET

Smith Book Store, Inc.
200 BEDFORD STREET
Books, Magazines and Stationery
Tel. 3-0088

Superior Laundering and
Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

Sicaelbaums
STAMFORD, CONN.
Specializing in
Women's Apparel
and Accessories

Leisure and
Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
70 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

A REAL VALUE
All Wool Flannel Robe, 4.95
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

THE ELL SHOP, Inc.
Gowns, Millinery, Wraps
2853 ATLANTIC STREET Tel. 4-1221

de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
Better Baked Products
36 REDFORD STREET Tel. 4-3627
577 MAIN STREET Tel. 4-1600
371 MAIN STREET Tel. 4-2500

WATERBURY

Our January Sale
continues until
January 20th
It is one of our biggest and best sales of the entire year.
It affords extraordinary opportunities for wonderful savings on every line of dependable merchandise in our big stocks.
GRIEVE, BISSET
& HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

NOW SHOWING!
Spring Styles in
MILLINERY—DRESSES
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

WE ARE MEMBERS OF THE
TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION
and will gladly fill your orders for flowers, ferns or potted plants.
DEAN *The Florist*
68 CENTER STREET Phone 4-2788

The Miller & Peck Co.
January brings reductions
in every department
of our store

Echo Bridge Curtains
Drapery Department
HOWLAND-HUGHES Co.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

NEW YORK

ALBANY

The Van Heusen
Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's
Means More"

Cook
Temperature Control
for coal or coke burning furnaces
Two-year guarantee
HOWARD DEITZ
190 WHITEHALL RD., ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone 4-6783

LEONES
BEAUTY PARLORS
DE WITT CLINTON HOTEL
Phones: 4-8614, 4-8111 Albany, N. Y.
Featuring Realistic
PERMANENT WAVING
and
LEON PERMANENT WAVING
And All Branches of Beauty Culture

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Sale of MEN'S HATS
at
HOAG & TAYLOR'S
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES ST.

HARVEY'S GARAGE
351-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

BINGHAMTON

Bates-Troy Laundry
PHONE 4-1171
Special Attention
to Family Launderings
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

MASTEN *The Florist*
Dial 6-5211
GREENHOUSES ON
Floral Avenue and Main Street

O. W. Sears & Son, Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
84 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

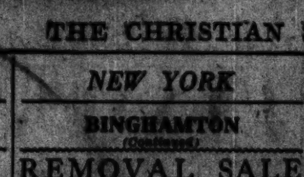
NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

REMOVAL SALE
I. MILLER
CANTILEVER
CRAWFORD SHOES *for Men*
Lowest Prices ever offered on these high-grade Shoes.
Parlor City Shoe Co.
97 CHENANGO STREET

January
Clearance Sales
offer large savings in all departments. Time now to buy that overcoat at
McLEAN'S
CHARLES V. SMITH
OFFICE *and*
SOCIETY STATIONER
101 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE



Nicoline Hairdressing
97 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. Bronxville 1161
MRS. NICOLINE A. BARRETT, Prop.
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, Waldorf-Astoria and Hotel Biltmore
are conducting a high-class Beauty Salon with a staff of conscientious, intelligent operators, skilled and well trained in their vocation.
A Welcome Visit Will Convince You

WESTCHESTER
FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

Miss Williams Shop
60 PONDFIELD ROAD Phone 3379
Cards—Candles—Books
Renting Library

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0458—3129

If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning
and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House or the Shop on Wheels

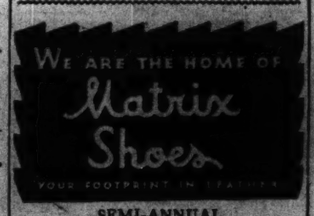
Bronxville Garage, Inc.
3 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3381-3383
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

FERRIS RADIO CO.
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4544—4545
ALL LINES OF MUSIC
Authorized Agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent, Philco, Westinghouse, also Westinghouse Refrigerators.

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Avenue Phone 4070-4071

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

BUFFALO



SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
Choice of complete stock.
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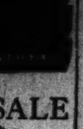

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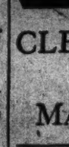

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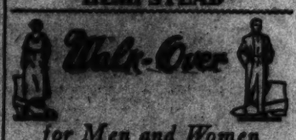

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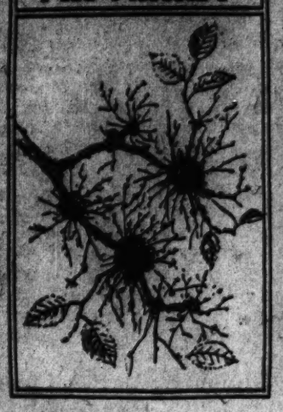
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



'Witch's Brooms'

Question: There are several trees near my home with queer growths on the twigs, all similar to the accompanying specimen. Will you tell me something about them?—M. A. L., Cambridge, Mass.

Answer: These peculiar growths are the results of abnormal twig growth, noticeable in particular on hackberry trees, from which this branch was taken. The dense development of twigs is believed to be caused through irritation set up by the presence of a mite or a fungus in the normal twig. These formations, commonly called "witch's brooms," are also referred to as "bird's nests," but much study and investigation is still necessary before the problem can be satisfactorily explained by botanists.

Question: Are sea anemones plants or animals? — H. M., Gloucester, Mass.

Answer: They are animals. The numerous tentacles surrounding the mouth give them a flower aspect. They have no skeletons, and for food depend upon smaller animals which come within range of their tentacles.

Question: I have seen a 3d. brown stamp of New Zealand, issued about 1895. There are two birds pictured on this stamp, one of them with a decidedly curved bill, so curved, I've been told, that it is unable to pick up a crumb of food of any kind, so the female, which is supplied with an ordinary bill, feeds the male. Will you please tell us something about it?—A. H. G., Barrington, Ill.

Answer: This is the huia bird or neomorpha; literally "new-form" because of its peculiar formation. So far as is known, it is unique among birds. It is the male that has the straight bill and the female which has the curved. Both have peculiar "wattles" similar to those of the turkey at the base of the bill. The general color of these birds is a dark green, often appearing black. The tail is tipped by a broad white band. These feathers are very much in demand on the island of New Zealand, the native habitat of these birds.

Though the bill of the female is curved, several ornithologists who have studied these birds find that the feeding is on a share-and-share alike basis. They live on insects principally found in old or decayed wood. The male, with his firm, hard, straight bill drills the hole, the female digs out the morsel, and both share it. They are always found together.

Worth Knowing

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In Lighter Vein

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Spreads as quickly as gossip over a four-party telephone line.—*Path-Ander.*

Useless as a collar button to Gandhi.—*Ibid.*

Unemployed as the King of Italy.—*Ibid.*

Busy as a spotlight man during a bicycle act.—*I. Elinson.*

Lonely as a horsefly in Detroit.—*Arthur Eddy.*

Busy as a moth in a lighthouse.—*Gene Fowler.*

Unhappy as a radio announcer in the silence room at the public library.—*Anon.*

Hard to pick up as an oyster on a marble floor.—*Anon.*

Useless as a radio actor's gestures.—*Anon.*

—*From Frank Wilstach's "The Dictionary of Similes."*

Unsatisfactory

"Now, don't you think this is a pretty well-planned house?"

"But the breakfast room doesn't get the afternoon sun!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Already Gone!

"What is the matter?"

"My watch won't go. I have oiled it, turned it upside down, dropped it on the ground, and hurled it against the wall, and still it won't go."—*Hummel* (Hamburg).

Passing Show

"Why do ye sit up like that, Father?"

"Well, if yer lucky, ye get things given tae ye, and it also rests the feet."

A Quotation for Today

IF YOU would like to be satisfied with your lot in life, build a service station on it.—ANON.

Did You Know That—

Ford employees throughout the world number about 250,000?

In the stamping of coins at the U. S. Mint the metal is cold?

Representative Kleberg from Texas has a ranch of 1,280,000 acres—almost twice the size of the State of Rhode Island?

The State of Amazonas in Brazil is five times as large as Great Britain?

Twelve hundred miles of London's streets are still lighted by gas?

The new Mayor of Medford, Mass., has changed the "Private" sign on his door to "Welcome"?

The strongest leather, weight for weight, is kangaroo?

Experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture show that sound fruit, suitably packed and promptly frozen, was excellent in quality after being frozen for 12 months?

A rural high school in Barstow, Calif., sends a school bus out 52 miles to bring in pupils?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

There was a big basket full of clothes in the kitchen today—
And I curled up in it and was having a fine snooze—
When Sarah came along—
And Oh Boy! Didn't she make me skedaddle in a hurry
And I ran upstairs and scooted under the bed and I thought to myself—"Something tells me that was a basket full of clean clothes!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence

(Rural New Yorker)

Vineland, N. J.

ONE night in midwinter a preacher saw signs of quite a fire some miles from town. On inquiry he found it was a big fire built by tramps in an endeavor to keep warm.

This young man went over to his church—an Episcopal church—and first of all built up a big fire in the stove. Then he was able to borrow an auto from a friend and headed down toward the fire of brush and waste wood. There he found 12 hoboes. He took them all in the car and brought them to the church and made them as comfortable as he could.

He apportioned fire builders for the night, and to the most hard-boiled looking specimen in the lot he said, "Now there are many valuable things in this church, but I trust these men not to touch them. I am putting you in charge here to look after everything." With plenty of wood beside the big box stove he left them.

In the morning he scurried about town, got bread, some soup bones and a big kettle, and on that church stove he made a mighty stew and gave them all what might be called a back-log start for the day. Nothing in the church had been harmed.

Some months after that this minister got a letter. The letter read: "I am the toughest-looking guy that you put in charge of the bunch that cold night last winter. Use this check about the church in any way you see fit."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Halves (J. M. T., who says he "cannot quite reconcile 'cut in half' ")—An object divided into two equal parts is "cut in (or into) halves." The best that can be said for the singular form is that it is colloquial usage. (One, of course, would not say of an apple which had been quartered that it had been "cut in quarter.")

"As a last resource" (R. W. K., who asks if this phrase from a recent Sundial article should not have read, "as a last resort")—The phrase was incorporated in a sentence which told of an Englishman who boarded a train at night, and entered a compartment already filled, explaining that he had done so "as a last resource." The following definitions of "resource" are pertinent:

Webster's: "That to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support."

Standard: "An expedient to which one may resort for aid or safety."

Oxford: "An action or procedure to which one may have recourse in a difficulty or emergency."

Dryden, in his translation of the tenth book of the "Æneid," wrote: "(He) us'd threatenings, mixed with prayer, his last resource." Burke, in his "French Revolution," wrote: "A revolution will be the very last resource of the thinking and the good."

But, to reply to the question directly: "As a last resort" would have been quite acceptable—and, perhaps, a more familiar usage—in the passage cited."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Enthusiasm

"The man who cannot get enthusiastic about his business has no business to be in it."—*Sir Francis Goodenough.*

Enforcement

"Organized law enforcement has fought it out with organized crime, and we have won."—*Frank J. Loesch, president Chicago Crime Commission.*

Civic Service

"The danger of making public service purely honorary is that it eliminates the man of small means but great ability."—*Sam Street Hughes.*

High Wages

"Reducing income of labor is not a remedy for business depression; rather, it is a direct and contributing cause."—*G. F. Johnson, Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company.*

Seeing Beauty

"If we could surround ourselves with forms of beauty, the evil things in life would tend to disappear."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

Kitchen Efficiency

"Kitchen efficiency is about 10 per cent of being a good wife."—*Mrs. K. L. Evans.*

Brevities

Newark News: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers recommends streamlining of automobiles to increase their speed. Streamlining of pedestrians obviously will be the next step.

Los Angeles Times: There's always a bright side. By the time the horn stops working, people can hear your car a block away, anyhow.

Life: An Indiana professor gives football only ten more years as a major sport. Perhaps his college will do better next season.

Boston Herald: It is related that there is a ravine in Italy which returns 22 distinct echoes, and it is further related that a big business executive shouted: "Two cents more and fob!" exactly as if he were at a conference of his department heads, called to consider one of his pet schemes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

An Alternative to Sanctions

BY REPLYING at all to the Stimson note of January 8, which was couched in the form of a declaration, the Japanese have shown that they are sensitive to world opinion about Manchuria. It is true that the two communications hardly touch each other at any point. That is due to the fact that both writers were exceedingly cryptic, Mr. Stimson because he was apparently approaching in a tentative way the enunciation of a new policy, and Mr. Yoshizawa because Manchuria is in a new melting pot, of which at least the temporary outcome depends perhaps more on Japanese military policy than on Japanese foreign policy.

It is only within the last week that the full implications of Mr. Stimson's note have been realized. The Secretary of State said that the United States would not recognize the validity of any arrangement which might be reached contrary to existing international engagements. In these words he concluded a momentous thought. It may indeed be the answer to those who at the onset of every disturbance preach the necessity of applying "sanctions."

To end a war by making another war has never appealed to a great section of world opinion. Nor has world organization developed to the point where such a demonstration would be practicable. In enforcing Article 16 of the Covenant, the "sanctions" clause, any navy used in an international police force would risk collision with the navy of some non-Leaguer, such as the United States, which might insist on neutral rights of trading with the League enemy.

Sanctions which simply consist of a universal agreement not to trade with the aggressor would be just as hard to work out in practice. Each nation has its own ideas as to who is the offending party. And each has its own commercial interests.

The trouble boils down to the old one of what can be done in a country which, in Santayana's word, has a "no-government." China is in that category. If Japan has violated China's administrative integrity, China itself has been doing so for more than a decade. Consequently, the world has to deal not with one Chinese government, but with many, all sovereign in their own domains. Shall any nation, for this reason, be allowed to remold the destinies of part of China without international mandate? In a world that has acknowledged common responsibilities, the answer must be no. Nations must somehow develop a new technique for dealing with these special problems.

Meantime, Mr. Stimson has invented a new method for restraining a strong nation from harvesting the fruits of aggression against militarily weak nations. Specifically, he would withhold consent to any Japanese rearrangement that violates existing treaties. Nonrecognition of an illegal status would be by no means a merely academic point. That status in Manchuria would remain an issue between Japan and the United States until rectified. Meanwhile the Japanese have another diplomatic issue they wish settled with the United States, that of immigration. This question of exclusion can be much more readily adjusted if relations are kept cordial and other issues are not added.

Such a pacific barrier against the Japonization of Manchuria is worthy of support at the forthcoming meeting of the League Council, which toward the end of this month must again review Manchuria. So far the powers have not seen fit to join in America's declaration. Perhaps they intend to wait until the commission of inquiry has rendered its report about a state of affairs which has been most difficult for the western world to understand. Then, while supporting Mr. Stimson, they might take cognizance of the Japanese reminder of the changed circumstances since the Washington conference.

Washington in Massachusetts

THE famous Athenæum portrait of George Washington, painted in 1796 by Gilbert Stuart, will not be taken to Washington for the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration next month.

Notwithstanding the efforts of officials of the bicentennial exhibition, the trustees of the Boston Athenæum, which has owned the portrait for the last 100 years, have ruled that it cannot be lent to anyone. During the last fifty years the Stuart canvas has hung in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts along with one of Martha Washington, also by Stuart.

The Athenæum's trustees have some reason for insisting that the portrait of the nation's first Executive remain in Boston during the bicentennial year. No one can ignore the distinct place that Washington holds in the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, even though he was a native of the Commonwealth of Virginia. As a colonial officer and later as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, he was immediately connected with events in Massachusetts. Later, as President of the United States, he again visited the Bay State, in spite of the crude means of transportation which existed in those days.

Of no little importance also is the fact that Gilbert Stuart was of New England origin, and though he spent considerable time abroad, painting crowned heads of Europe, his ambition was to practice his art in his native land.

The Washington Bicentennial is not to be celebrated in the capital city alone, even though the center of its activity rests there. Every man, woman and child of the nation has been urged to participate in the two hundredth anniversary of Washington, which will last for nine months this year. The Copley Society of Boston and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are planning to exhibit the Stuart portrait as a part of the Bay State's contribution to the bicentennial celebration.

Stimson, Diplomat; Dawes, Financier

THE sudden shift in the personnel of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, about to be organized, by which General Dawes is withdrawn from the former and placed at the head of the latter, has already evoked widespread applause in the United States. People sincerely desirous of seeing results attained at Geneva will feel that it is far more fitting that Secretary Simson should be assigned to the leadership of the American delegation than that so influential a post should have been given to the eminent Chicago banker who is the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

General Dawes shines as a man of initiative, force and pertinacity. In his home city of Chicago, where these qualities do especially recommend men to the favor of the business community, he stands at the very front of those who succeed in getting great things done. The notable things which he has pushed to completion, however, have in the main to do with financial activities, his latest exploit being the successful raising of $10,000,000 guaranty for the Chicago World's Fair at a moment when raising money for anything except payment of debts seemed to be impossible. As a diplomatist, General Dawes has had little opportunity to manifest unusual qualities, so that his especial qualifications for so delicate a task as advancing the cause of disarmament before a suspicious and even hostile conference at Geneva may well have been doubted.

But as the head of a great federal corporation, having for its purpose the distribution of $2,000,000,000 to banks and financial institutions in such a way as to relieve credit and start the wheels of industry again revolving, General Dawes should be thoroughly in his element. As in the international commission which produced the so-called Dawes plan for the systematization of the payment of reparations he had at his right hand the highly efficient Owen D. Young, so in this new task of reorganizing the business finances of the nation he will have as an associate the veteran, Eugene Meyer.

The combination of these two men is a most happy one for the purpose sought. There may arise in Congress or other centers of public opinion a feeling that Mr. Meyer is too much the technical banker, and that his vision does not go beyond the relief of the banks to the necessary revival of the commercial and industrial life of the people, which is the real purpose of this legislation. If there could be any justice in this doubt, the presence of General Dawes as head of the commission, with his thorough comprehension of popular needs, his essentially democratic view of conditions in the United States today, and his thorough recognition that the banks exist to serve the people, will go far toward correcting it. President Hoover is to be highly congratulated upon the change which he has thus made at the very last moment in the directing force of two such important agencies of governmental policy.

Vines on a Mass-Produced House

AT A suburban lot one bright morning trucks arrive, depositing heavy loads. A house? Not one, but a street of them. Mass production, mass distribution, yea, and mass credit are achieved. Fabricated steel frame takes quick form. Sections of aerated concrete are assembled into walls by a crane. A roof frame is swung into position. And lo, a sharp-lined piece of cubist architecture smites the eye!

Instead of a cellar, a pit serves for furnace and hot-water tank. And inside? Partitions of thin metal, soundproof, slide into place. Some of the more modern-minded owners demand partitions which at the throw of a lever may be shifted on invisible wheels to make space for a party or change the sizes of rooms to fit a new family need.

No visible heating pipes. Treated air instead. Community refrigeration services the built-in "icebox." A warming cabinet, a chemical-mechanical dishwasher—to name a few of the housekeeping aids included. Presto! The street of houses is completed. The new occupants purchase them for $5000 under the new mass credit system, and crane and tractor hurry off to conquer new worlds.

Will it soon be like this? It will if certain modernists are to be believed. The old ways of brick upon brick, plaster on lath, cutting and fitting each board—these bogies that help to keep the cost of home building too high are bound to give way, they say, to mass production methods and to an entirely different type of house.

But there is a hitch somewhere. Many an American, it is found, will read about the proposed concrete "boxes" he is supposed to want to live in—will marvel, perhaps, at their construction. Then he will, on a bright day, leave his modern skyscraper mass-constructed office building, hop into his mass-produced car, drive off and arrange to buy a sweet old house "down in Maine" or to build the next thing to it—because he likes its "charm." None of your steel and concrete cubes, says he. Rose arbors over the door, shutters at the windows, an individual touch—that is what he calls home.

In other words, he listens, for the most part, unmoved by these prophecies of the fabricated mass-production house. Why? Because he sees for his dream home not a set of concrete cartons, but a little place having many of the whimsical faults and virtues of those he has always known. Sensible or not, mere efficiency, and an exhibit of solid geometry offered in the name of functionalism, do not win him.

Would not house construction methods be advanced more effectually in the United States if modern architects and engineers gave more consideration to the present—and conservative—tastes of American home owners? Is it not possible that making modernized construction synonymous with the ultramodern style of architecture may retard the progress of home-building development? War-torn Europe turned with whole-hearted relief to the ultramodern in many fields, and architectural style went modern as a natural thing; but America, less rocked, felt no such urge to throw over traditional designs. Hence gradual changes in methods of building, and an applying of these changes to the construction of styles popular with Americans, are likely to be more effective in the long run.

Furthermore, charm retained even with sectional, mass-produced walls, standard in size; "homeyness," even with a roof frame assembled by a crane—the very combination is a challenge. Can America build with skyscraper efficiency only if her home builders copy the styles of the new Germany, Sweden and France? Is it not barely possible that adapting the need of modernized house construction to the styles most Americans count synonymous with home may actually evolve in America a fresh contribution to domestic architecture and housing?

Learning Where to Look

THERE is more work for women in Great Britain than women themselves are aware of. Remarks made recently, in Glasgow by the Scottish Council of Women's Trades and Careers, and in London by the Central Employment Bureau for Women, indicate this fact. The analysis may reasonably apply in other countries, also.

Members of both organizations said, in essence, "Woman need not believe herself to be an unwanted unit in the labor market. There is work for her in plenty if she will but learn where to look for it."

This is indeed good hearing. The British woman has not met with a very large amount of encouragement of late. Married, she has been definitely banned wherever possible. Single, she has been regarded as offering dangerously cheap competition to male labor.

This state of affairs has come about more through economic circumstances than through any real fault of her own. She will, however, be seriously at fault if she allows it to affect her own estimate of herself as a worker; and she will be even more seriously at fault if she does not open for herself some way of escape.

Such ways may be found, according to the two organizations mentioned, by first investigating avenues of labor where competition is slightest and then qualifying in these directions.

For many years too much faith has been placed in what has been known, somewhat loosely, as "secretarial work," and for the understandable reason that the elementary needs of the secretary have lain in qualifications which could be acquired in a short and comparatively inexpensive course, or even "picked up" without any special course at all.

But the woman who can qualify in domestic science, for instance, is, in England, certain of work. Even if she does not lecture or teach, she can command good money as the supervisor of the kitchen staff of a school, institution or big business house; or, higher still, as housekeeper to the same institution. There are more openings of this kind in England at the present time than there are women to fill them.

Then there is the work of the house property manager, promising, as time moves on, to offer wider and still wider opportunities to the educated woman. And the work of the almoner, somewhat akin to social service work in America, with the attractions of a standardized salary and a pension.

And there are the vast, indeed quite unlimited, opportunities offered in the various branches of salesmanship, about which English women have only recently begun to speculate.

"The capable woman will always get a job," say the two organizations which have been throwing light upon the subject.

What is necessary is that she should cease to follow the line of least resistance into occupations which are cheap and unsatisfying. She must cast her eye over the broad horizon, and step toward it.

Editorial Notes

Seeking to discredit the good work prohibition has thus far accomplished, Senator Millard G. Tydings of Maryland remarked recently in the Senate that "there is no city or town in the country where a man cannot buy liquor twenty-four hours after arrival." Does he not recall the time when it was possible, in most cities or towns, to buy liquor around the corner from the depot twenty-four seconds after arrival? In twenty-three hours, fifty-nine minutes and thirty-six seconds of soberness a person might accomplish something.

One maker has computed that an electric storage battery can hold enough energy to lift its own weight six miles. This, perhaps, might be called high voltage.

It is reported that Czechoslovakia is economizing in finances. No doubt headline writers wish that country would economize on letters as well.

The new Japanese Premier declared that Japan wouldn't take Manchuria as a gift. So that's what all the fighting's about!

Well, anyway, crooners have diverted a great amount of unfavorable remarks that might otherwise have been aimed at aspiring poets.

Mr. Blennerhassett Sings Bass

MR. BLENNERHASSETT, with an old-fashioned flatiron between his lanky knees, was cracking butternuts and shagbarks with a hammer.

Outside, the day was cold and gray, with a hint of snow in the air. In Mrs. Atkinson's kitchen it was warm and cozy and the pungent aroma of sage and boiling onions mingled with the tantalizing savor of roasting turkey, especially when Mrs. Atkinson occasionally opened the oven door to baste the bird that reposed brown and juicy within.

Mr. Prescott, more ruddy than ever, plucked an especially fat butternut meat from under Mr. Blennerhassett's nose and drew back hastily as his old boyhood chum smote the iron with a mighty clank.

"Ben," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "leave them nuts be or you'll get your fingers smacked. H'ist y'self an' go get that hod of coal for S'manthy. Been callin' on you for th' last ten minnits."

* * *

In less than half an hour they sat down to an old-time New England dinner. And it was somewhat later when they sat back with satisfied sighs. Mr. Prescott was for having a nap, but Mrs. Atkinson had other ideas. For once, she said, she'd let them help her with the dishes.

"You can wash, Dan," she told Mr. Blennerhassett, "you wipe, Ben, an' I'll put 'em away. Then I've got a s'prise for you."

And when they had finished she drew them, with an enigmatic smile, to the parlor door.

"Now, wait a minnit," she said, and slipped through into the dark.

At her call, Mr. Blennerhassett opened the door. The room was lighted by a big parlor lamp on the table in the center of the room. At one side the light from glowing coals reddened the isinglass windows of the nickel-trimmed parlor stove, and it was warm and cheerful within.

"Well, I swan, S'manthy," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "what's up? Goin' t' give a party?"

Mrs. Atkinson laughed happily and, crossing to a corner of the room, drew off the cloth that covered an old melodeon. "I was reddin' up th' room t'other day," she said, "an' I come 'cross my ol' book of them college songs we used to sing long back, an' I jus' couldn't hold in. I tried th' melodin' an' it worked all right. Mite leaky, but I can keep it goin' by pumpin' hard. Dan, you used to sing a good bass, and Ben, I guess you'll have to dust up that tenor of yourn."

Mr. Blennerhassett slapped his leg and opened the songbook. "Here we be," he said, "fust thing I come to."

Mrs. Atkinson pumped and her fingers strayed over the yellowed keys,

> A Spanish cavalier stood in his retreat
> And on his guitar played a tune dear—

Mr. Blennerhassett's bass boomed and Mr. Prescott's tenor cracked a little, but carried on bravely, while Mrs. Atkinson's thin soprano helped.

> My name is Solomon Levi at my store on Chatham Street.
> That's where you'll find your coats and vests
> And everything else that's neat—

The fire glowed redder in the stove and outside the shadows lengthened. But they did not notice.

"I ain't had so much fun in a month o' Sundays," said Mr. Blennerhassett, and Mr. Prescott was restrained gently from getting up and doing a hornpipe.

> Oh, I went down south for to see my Sal,
> Sing polly wolly doodle all the day—

The old tunes. Eyes glistened.

> Oh, the bulldog on the bank
> And the bullfrog in the pool—

Memories came flooding back.

> In the sky the bright stars glittered,
> On the bank the pale moon shone.
> And 'twas from Aunt Dinah's quilting party
> I was seeing Nellie home—

Who was there among them to notice that the melodeon leaked and wheezed?

> The man who has plenty of good peanuts—
> Rig-a-jig-jig and away we go—

When they paused for breath, the strident notes of a jazz band flared forth from a neighbor's radio.

The three old comrades sang:

> Hark, I hear a voice way up in the mountain top—

Mrs. Atkinson turned the pages. "Here's one I always liked!"

> Dashing through the snow
> In a one-horse open sleigh,
> O'er the fields we go,
> Laughing all the way.
>
> Bells on bobtail ring,
> Making spirits bright.
> What fun it is to ride and sing
> A sleighing song tonight—
>
> Jingle bells, jingle bells—

* * *

It grew dark and Mr. Blennerhassett sighed.

"Well, folks, time I was gettin' 'long. I swan, but it takes me right back."

Mrs. Atkinson furtively wiped an eye and Mr. Prescott scratched the little tufts of white whisker under his pink ears and gulped.

Mr. Blennerhassett shrugged his big shoulders into his old buffalo coat and wound a red woolen muffler around his neck. With one hand on the door knob he paused.

"There was one song we didn't get to sing," he said. "Th' last time I heard it, S'manthy, was thutty-odd year back, over to Tyngsb'ry at a sociable at th' Con'gational Church. It was snowin', and I had to go 'way early. Ma was all alone, an' I rec'lect standin' at th' door an' lookin' back. All th' young folks was gathered roun' th' organ. You was playin', S'manthy, an' Sid Atkinson was turnin' th' pages. Th' words come back to me even now.

> You are gone an' lost forever,
> Oh, my darling, Clementine.

Mr. Prescott snorted and Mrs. Atkinson chided him.

"Hush up, Ben."

"Well, I've learnt since," mused Mr. Blennerhassett, "that there ain't nothin' ever lost an' gone forever."

G. F. I.

Notes From London

With G. B. S. Through Town

TO TAKE a walk with G. Bernard Shaw in London's crowded streets, one needs to be an athlete, an experienced traffic dodger and a first-class pedestrian shover, all combined. A Monitor correspondent found a brisk before-dinner constitutional with the famous dramatist like a sort of urban steeplechase. It was at the height of the evening rush hour, with home-bound city workers scurrying in all directions. Belying his flowing snow-white beard, Mr. Shaw set a pace which would not have disgraced many a long-distance track walker. This, however, did not prevent him from discoursing freely and continuously. With remarkable, unhesitating judgment, he periodically darted over crossroads between hurrying taxis and gliding limousines.

Thus through Westminster, into the dimly lit Green Park, past turreted St. James's Palace, along bright clubland in Pall Mall, thence under the flashing electric signs of Trafalgar Square, and finally down Whitehall to the block where Mr. Shaw lives on the fourth floor. The night was chill, but he strode jauntily along, clad in familiar dark gray Norfolk jacket and soft felt hat, making the young journalist beside him feel ashamed of his own heavy overcoat.

Mr. Shaw's wild-goatlike activities on the hills above Malvern are well known. In that beautiful English west-country town he stays each year for the dramatic festival, and surprises and exhausts his friends by taking them for long scrambles up tricky winding paths and over rocky declivities. In busy London he appears to be equally unsurpassed as an adventurous hiker.

* * *

Empire Sport Lands

Fewer of the thousands of cheery winter sportites, who usually leave Britain around Christmas, have been congregating at sunny Swiss resorts this season owing to the patriotic call to Britishers to stay at home, and to the fall in the value of sterling. Even the Oxford and Cambridge skiers, who hold their annual contest in Switzerland, are, this year, going to Canada to keep within the Empire, while the university ice-hockey teams will hold their matches on London's indoor ice rinks. Some winter-sport enthusiasts have decided to try the slides and jumps in Scotland. Great efforts are being made to develop the Highlands as a ski center, and it is said yodeling henceforth will be heard in the sanctuary of the bagpipes.

* * *

Clubland Feels Slump

London clubland has lost a distinguished institution with the decision of the Junior Athenæum to close its doors December 31. The abandonment of club subscriptions is one of the first of the economies to which the Englishman resorts in times of economic stress. Many London clubs have been affected by the present world slump. A few, like the Junior Athenæum, have closed. The great majority are keeping open, some with reduced entrance fees and lowered subscriptions to attract new members. Some hitherto confined to men now admit women also.

* * *

Premiers' Book Tastes

What sort of books—"thrillers" or classics, poetry or biography—do Prime Ministers read when "off duty"? This problem has to be solved by the staff which is now engaged in collecting a library for 10 Downing Street—the official residence of the British Premier. Volumes of every description, it appears, will eventually be found on the shelves at No. 10, for no two Prime Ministers have identical literary tastes. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is often seen entering his airplane, preparatory to a dash to his Scottish home, with a volume of Hazlitt under his arm. Tranquilly he reads this writer's essays of leisurely bygone days while he himself flashes through the air at over 100 miles an hour. In his study at Lossiemouth, fiction and poetry occupy a prominent place on the shelves. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George have confessed their fondness for detective stories. The Conservative leader is also a great lover of classical English literature. Canon Hannay, better known as George Birmingham, the novelist, tells a story of a British Prime Minister who wrote to him asking for the names of the best detective novels of the day, adding, "After my labors in the Cabinet I can read nothing else." At 11 Downing Street, the residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there is already a library of many political and economic books, as well as some fiction, poetry and biography. The House of Commons library contains an imposing, but somber, collection of Acts of Parliament, Blue Books, White Papers and other official records.

* * *

Skiing In Piccadilly

High above the roaring traffic of Piccadilly is a glittering snow-clad Alpine scene, where skiers spend hours practicing their favorite turns. This novel playground was introduced this winter on the top floor of a sports store. Here enthusiastic figures in skiing regalia launch themselves down a slope and perform "christies" and "telemarchs" at the bottom under the expert eye of a Swiss guide. In the background, blotched with those infinitely deep bluish-black patches of trees so characteristic of Swiss scenery, are towering crystal mountains, with here and there little chalets dotted about in the valleys below. In fact, it is all very realistic. But the snow—soda crystals sprinkled with some secret compound—is not so wet to fall into as real snow.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Making Movies Safe for Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been reading with interest your articles on adult and juvenile selection of children's films. The work of the Parents' Association of the Horace Mann Schools of New York is certainly a step in the right direction. I would also like to accord my meed of appreciation for the work on motion pictures being done by the Parent Teacher Association of our country.

There is, however, one phase that your talks have not touched upon, I believe, and that is, although a picture may pass such a test as is given it by the P. A.'s or P. T. A.s, yet, to see it, our children must sit through some of the lowest and most trashy pictures and advertising.

Two recent unfortunate experiences of mine are illustrative: I took my children, aged seven, ten and eleven, to see "Skippy" and again to see "Sooky." The features were all that could be wished for. As for the other pictures on the bill, the children themselves questioned the lawbreaking, rumrunning and whisky drinking they perforce had to witness throughout the program. And the house was packed with hundreds of children.

We are advised through our motion picture committee that protests to the theater management, through the mail or vocally, have good effect. From experience, I can say this seems to be working out in smaller local theaters.

West Barrington, R. I. MRS. FANNIE R. DUNBAR.